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Friday Morning, June 28, 1872.

A Paris despatch of this morning confirms the statement of a day or two since, regarding the proposed visit of the Garde Republican Band to Chicago.

Judge Davis, in his letter declining the Columbus nomination, pays a deserved compliment to the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

A despatch from Madrid, received in Washington yesterday, announces that satisfactory arrangements have been made in the case of Dr. Howard, and that he will be released shortly.

The Missouri Senate, which has been sitting as a Court of Impeachment for a week past, in the case of Judge Lucas, dissolved yesterday, the Managers withdrawing all charges against the accused.

The negotiations for anticipating the liberation of French territory from occupation by German troops have been concluded, and Thiers will submit the treaty to the French Assembly for its approval. The President will also ask for authority to negotiate a loan to make the payment required.

The convicts confined at the Auburn, N. Y. State Prison, over 1,000 in number, indulged in an incipient insurrection yesterday. The firmness of the officers, backed by the promise of immediate military interference, soon brought the mutineers to terms.

Several witnesses were examined at the Stokes trial yesterday. The testimony varies little from that given at the time of the coroner's inquest. One witness, the hotel bell boy, swore positively to seeing Stokes discharge his weapon twice at Fisk, and his evidence was unshaken, although he was subjected to a rigid cross-examination.

The Republican Congressional Convention yesterday, in the Fourth Illinois District, after a protracted and inharmonious session, nominated General S. A. Hurlbut on the eighty-eighth ballot. Farnsworth's friends made a gallant fight, the delegates instructed for him holding out up to the seventy-eighth ballot. Hurlbut was then brought in as a compromise candidate.

Earl Granville has, at last, consented to be more explicit in regard to the Alabama Claims controversy. In the House of Lords, yesterday, an amendment was made to the effect that the abandonment of the claim for indirect damages is a fixed fact, and that the arguments of counsel representing the respective Governments could now proceed regularly.

Virginia falls into line as a supporter of the Cincinnati nominees. The gigantic efforts of interested local office-holders, aided by Administration bummers, detailed from Washington to visit the State, have come to nought. The people of the Old Dominion believe that change in the head of the Government is the great desideratum of the time.

Senator Trumbull's Springfield speech, published this morning, will amply repay a careful perusal. The Senator deals only with stern historical facts—the history of the present Administration—and his comments thereon, being free from personal allusions, will carry due weight. The financial history of the Administration is especially attended to.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention, in session at Cleveland, yesterday did what was expected of it, viz.: gave the Cincinnati ticket a most hearty indorsement. It was no half-way business. State officers were nominated and a delegation chosen to attend the Baltimore Convention. It is proposed to hold a grand State Mass Meeting about the middle of July to ratify the Baltimore nominations.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, with little change in the general average of prices. Mess pork was 10c per brl higher, closing at $12.40a12.50 cash, and $12.50a12.60 seller July. Lard was quiet but strong, with "no sellers," closing nominal at $8.85a8.90 cash, and $8.70 seller July. Meats were firmly held at 4½c for shoulders, and 6½c for short ribs. Highwines were strong at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active, and steady at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was lifeless and nominally easier. Wheat averaged about the same in price as on Wednesday, closing 2 3-4c lower, at $1.25 1-4a1.25 1-2 cash; $1.25 7-8a1.26 seller July, and $1.24 1-4a1.24 1-2 seller August. Corn was less active, but 1-8a1-4c higher, closing steady at 41 3-4a42c cash; 42 5-8a42 3-4c seller July, and 44 1-2a44 5-8c seller August. Oats were less active, and easier, closing at 29 1-4c cash and 29 1-2c seller July. Rye was quiet and steady at 58c. Barley was dull, but firmer, at 51c. The hog market was quiet at yesterday's closing prices, or at $3.70a4.00 for common to good smooth even lots. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and unchanged.

ILLINOIS.

Sale of Judge Dunlap's Herd of Short-Horn Cattle—Failure.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 27.—Judge Stephen Dunlap's great auction sale of short-horn cattle took place yesterday at his magnificent Durham farm, seven miles northeast of Jacksonville, in Morgan county. Colonel J. W. Judy, of Menard County, officiated as auctioneer. Some five hundred persons were present, including many of the most prominent breeders of thorough-bred cattle from the States of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. The bidding was at times most spirited, and the prices had satisfactory. The following are the purchasers and prices paid for the choice animals sold:

Roxy, red and white cow, three years old, sold to Wm. Stewart, of Ogle County, Ill., for $825.

Western Lady, red roan cow, three years old, sold to Jefferson Bridgford, of Paris, Mo., for $85.

Peerless, roan cow, eight years old, sold to John Pruty, of Ashland, Ill., for $200.

Clara, roan cow, five years old, sold to F. W. Rice, Butler Co., Ia., for $350.

Lady Pauline, rich roan cow, 9 years old, sold to David Sheaff, of Ogle County, Ill., for $235.

Queen, roan cow, 11 years old, sold to James Orr, of LaSalle County, Ill., for $265.

Diana, light roan cow, 6 years old, sold to T. H. Crowder, of Moultrie County, Ill for $300.

A calf of Diana, 2 months old, sold to John Pruty, of Ashland, Ill., for $110.

Gertrude, red cow, 2 years old, sold to David Sheaff, of Ogle County, Ill, for $410.

Grace Belleville, red roan heifer, 1 year old, sold to A. Ingalls, of Iuka, Ia., for $100.

Lady Pauline Fourth, roan heifer, 1 year old, sold to I. H. Crowder, of Moultrie County, Ill., for $125.

Wild Eye Fourth, white heifer, 10 months old, sold to I. H. Crowder, of Moultrie County, Ill., for $115.

Abbie Farrell, 2 year old heifer, sold to F. W. Rice, of Butler County, Ia., for $610.

Iona, white heifer, 1 year old, sold to A. Ingalls, of Iuka, Ia., for $100.

Ruby Second, light roan heifer, one year old, sold to J. M. Jackson, LaSalle County, Ill., for $125.

Wild Eye Second, red roan, one year old, sold to J. M. Jackson, of LaSalle County, Ill., for $280.

Verona, deep red heifer, four months old, sold to Landon Mapes, of Jacksonville, Ill., for $100.

Second Grand Duke of Airdrie, red bull, two years old, sold to John Fitch and W. H. Sanders, of Stewartsville, Mo., for $740.

Imperial Belleville, red bull, four years old, sold to D. Fitch, of Stewartsville, Mo., for $130.

Royal Commander, roan bull, one year old, sold to F. W. Rice, Butler County, Ia., for $275.

Phantom, red and white bull calf, eight months old, sold to W. J. Runkle, McDonough County, Ill., for $160.

Kakoma, deep red bull, eight months old, sold to E. F. Burke, Adams County, Ill., for $280.

Index, red bull calf, five months old, sold to M. Hunt, Ogle County, Ill., for $250.

New Year's Morning, red and white bull calf, five months old, sold to M. Hunt, Ogle County, Ill., for $150. Cadet, roan bull calf, four months old, sold to J. S. Holems, of Morgan County, for $75. St. Lawrence, bull, sold to A. Ingalls, of Iuka, Ia., for $180.

Phoenix, light roan bull calf, one year old, sold to J. H. Spears, of Menard County, Ill., for $355.

A lot of Berkshire pigs were also sold, and at prices ranging from $5 to $20.

Judge Dunlap's herd of short-horns, sold yesterday, was one of the finest in Illinois, and included a number of animals which had taken first premiums at the great fairs of Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa.

News reached here yesterday that Wm. Fitch, formerly a resident of Jacksonville, but, for several years past, a large cattle broker of New York City, had failed for a large amount. The report is undoubtedly well-founded.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Both Houses passed the Re-districting Bill, as agreed to by the Conference Committee. The trial of [illegible] Judge Lucas, which has been in progress before [illegible], terminated to-day, the Senate for some [illegible] the charges by the managers, the withdrawal [illegible] and the Court adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Senator Trumbull's Speech at Springfield on Wednesday.

Searching Review of the Present Usurping Administration.

Its Financial, Diplomatic, Social, and Political Blunders.

General S. A. Hurlbut Nominated for Congress in the Fourth District.

The Ohio Delegates to Baltimore Instructed for Greeley.

Private Letter from Horace Greeley to a Friend in Connecticut.

Encouraging Reports from the Greeley Headquarters in Washington.

Judge Davis' Letter Declining the Columbus Nomination.

MR. TRUMBULL'S SPEECH AT SPRINGFIELD.

On Wednesday evening the Hon. Lyman Trumbull addressed a large meeting of delegates and citizens of Springfield, in the State House Square. After he had been introduced by Mr. Keyes, the Senator spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I rejoice to have an opportunity to address so many of my fellow-citizens, and from different portions of the State, in regard to the present condition of public affairs and the position which I have deemed it my duty to take in regard to them. It is now just about eighteen years since I addressed a meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives on the political questions which were then agitating the country, and which led to the formation of new parties, of that party with which I have been attached, and with which I have acted as your Representative in the councils of the nation for now more than seventeen years. During that long period events of the most momentous character have occurred—the most remarkable that have ever happened in our history; and the questions upon which the Republican party was formed have been settled, and settled I trust for ever. Nothing is now left but the organization, and that organization has fallen into the hands of men who seek to prostitute the name of the party to their own selfish purposes, and to make it a mere party of partisans. During this long public service it was not to be expected that in my public action I should always have acted in accordance with the views of all my constituents, and I can only claim that I have brought to the discharge of public duties the best abilities I had, and I have endeavored to discharge my duties honestly and faithfully to the people who have so frequently honored me by re-elections to the positions I have held. [Three cheers for Mr. Trumbull were here called for, and were heartily given.] Within the last few years, many abuses had crept into the administration of the Government, numerous defalcations had occurred, among the most noted of which was, perhaps, that of Mr. Hodges, a Paymaster in the office of the Paymaster General in the City of Washington, whose defalcations, occurring there right under the eye of the Government, amounted to more than $400,000. Other defalcations had occurred in other parts of the country. A committee of investigation of a previous Congress had reported that great abuses existed in the Custom House in the city of New York. They reported that officials in that Custom House were in the habit of receiving bribes, and that the public service was very greatly demoralized.

At the commencement of the recent session of Congress, with a desire to inquire into the causes of these defalcations and the abuses that existed in the Customs Department in New York, and in other cities, and in all departments of Government, to ascertain whether supernumerary officers were employed, whether money had in any instances been paid out of the Treasury without authority of law, I introduced into the Senate a resolution for the purpose of raising a joint Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment, to be composed of members of the two Houses of Congress, with power to send for persons and papers. When I offered that resolution I did it in good faith, for the purpose of discovering and exposing frauds, and, if they existed, of applying the proper corrective, and without any design of injuring the Republican party. I was simple-minded enough to believe that the Republican party, to which I had been attached, and with which I had been identified for so many years, would be lifted in public estimation, would be strengthened before the people, if it had the virtue and the honesty to expose, even among its own members, wrong, corruption and fraud, if it existed, and to apply the proper corrective. And I admit that I was very much astonished when that proposition was met by gentlemen in the Senate who constitute what, for brevity's sake, I may this evening denominate as a Senatorial Ring, denouncing me as unfaithful to the Republican party, and as throwing out upon it by offering a resolution to inquire into the conduct of public officers. [Cheers.] I was denounced as unfaithful because I had offered a resolution of this character. Fellow citizens of Illinois, I ask you if that was a breach of trust to you [' No.' 'no.'] A public sentiment was aroused throughout the country by the opposition to this investigation, an investigation not of a novel character, for similar ones had been had in previous Congresses. The people throughout the land, through the public press and otherwise, expressed their condemnation of this attempt to prevent investigation, and to cover up abuses, if they existed. The voice of the people was heard by this Senatorial Ring, and they made haste to devise some scheme by which the investigation could be rendered ineffectual. A party caucus of Republican Senators was called, and a scheme devised to change the character of the resolution, and to organize and pack the Committee, which, instead of going forth to uncover and expose corruption, should go forth to conceal and cover it up. The proposition for the Joint Committee of the two Houses, with power to send for persons and papers, was voted down, and in its place a resolution was passed creating a Committee of the Senate alone. The members of that Committee were selected in a party caucus, and not a single Republican Senator who had originally favored the investigation was placed upon the Committee. This was contrary to all parliamentary law, and contrary to the plainest principles of common sense, if the object was to discover abuses, and contrary to that rule of parliamentary law which says that a child must not be put to a nurse who cares not for it. This investigation was placed in the hands of the friends of the parties to be investigated. The frauds of Thomas Murphy and others, if any had been committed, were to be inquired into by the friends of Thomas Murphy and others. I ask you to-night, as intelligent citizens, knowing the secrecy with which fraud is committed, and who are aware of the cunning devices resorted to to cover it up, if you would expect to uncover and detect it, if none but friends of those accused were appointed to make investigations?

But, notwithstanding this was the character of the Committee, it went to the City of New York, and so gross and open were many of the abuses that existed in the public offices there, that even they could not shut their eyes to the fact. Merchants came forward and testified, under oath, that they had been oftentimes compelled to pay money to get their goods delivered from the Custom House. They proved, by indubitable testimony, that the carting of goods from vessels to Government warehouses was given to favorites, and that they were required to pay double, and triple prices even, for the services performed. They were plundered by this system in various ways. I cannot stop to-night to point out all the iniquities that came to light even when the investigation was conducted by the friends of those to be investigated, and when public notice was given—official notice—that if it appeared that merchants had paid bribe money to officials to get their goods passed, the merchants would be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Was that fair? Would you expect to obtain testimony to a fraudulent transaction, if you published in advance that the witnesses who gave you information would be prosecuted criminally? Instead of confining the investigation to the official conduct of officers, the duty which was imposed upon this Committee, it undertook to investigate merchants, and when it was proven that officers from the Custom House were sent on political expeditions to State Conventions and to the Legislature to control its organizations, would you believe it, the gentlemen who testified to these facts were inquired of how they knew it, and if they were not present at political conventions? As if the people had not the right to assemble; as if one of you here to-day, were to be called as a witness before an investigating committee to testify to some fraudulent transactions here in the City of Springfield by using a public office for the purpose of controlling these conventions, and when you were giving in your testimony, you were to be turned upon and inquired of, what business you had here, and be reproved for being here yourselves, as if the people had not the right to assemble together and form conventions and govern the country without being dictated to or controlled by officials through official influence. [Cheers.]

The testimony disclosed before the Committee shows that numerous officers and employes in the Custom House in the City of New York, numbering thousands, for at that point duties are collected annually of about $140,000,000 in gold, were assessed, certain portion of their salaries and of their pay for party purposes, to control conventions, primary meetings, and elections. Has this been corrected? No. Leet and Stocking, who had the exclusive General Order or cartage business, from which they received more than $100,000 profits annually, of which merchants were plundered, and which you pay when you buy these foreign goods, for this expense is added to the price of the article you purchase, are still enjoying the monopoly of that cartage business. Although bills passed the House of Representatives, at its recent session, designed to correct abuses in the Custom House of the country, they received no consideration in the Senate of the United States. This Senatorial Ring would not allow these bills to be considered. They wanted the system continued, that they might have the spoils of it to carry elections next fall. A bill containing provisions which Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, in the Senate, admitted, if enacted into a law, would correct those abuses, received no attention in the Senate. A bill from the House was referred to a Committee, over which I have the honor to be Chairman (Judiciary Committee), which has upon it members of the Senatorial Ring. The bill was designed to correct many of the abuses practiced by informers and others, in seizure of goods, and to prevent oppression and plunder of merchants. That bill, although it was before that Committee for two months, was never reported to the Senate. I made two motions in the Senate to have the Committee discharged and bring the bill before the Senate, that it might receive its action; but they were voted down under party drill. Let me tell you of another committee of investigation raised in the House of Representatives, and packed also by an obsequious and partisan speaker—I speak of facts of which I have knowledge—a committee, a majority of which consisted of the friends of the Secretary of the Navy, whose conduct was about to be investigated. I want to tell you what that committee did, and I think you will be astonished when I state the fact that a committee of members of the House of Representatives could have been found, who were so blinded by party zeal, so full of bigotry or cowardice that they could not see, or were afraid to expose, violations of law on the part of political associates. This Committee was raised at the instance of Governor Blair, of Michigan, a noble, independent, and able Republican,—the Governor of Michigan during the war, and as ardent and true a friend to the great principles on which the Republican party was organized as this Union affords. At his instance, a Committee was raised to inquire into certain transactions in the Navy Department, presided over by Mr. Robeson, of whom you never heard, I will venture to say, till his name was sent to the Senate for Secretary of the Navy. [That's so.] Among many of the things that this Committee was instructed to inquire into,—for I can mention but few here to-night,—was a claim for building certain vessels for the Government of the United States during the war. I have the precise figures here, giving the exact amounts which the Government contracted to pay for the construction of the three vessels, Tecumseh, Mahopac, and Manhattan. The contract was made in 1862, and the Government agreed to pay to some contractor by the name of Secor $1,380,000 for the construction of these three vessels. After the contract was made, the Government required some changes in the plans of the vessels, and a Board of naval officers was appointed to superintend them and to certify bills for extra work, which they did to the amount of more than $100,000. The vessels were furnished, the contract price paid—the sum due for the extra work was paid, and it was all settled and closed in the Navy Department in 1865. But these contractors, who had received more than $1,500,000 for building the vessels and the extra work, came to Congress by petition, and complained that they still had not received as much as they ought, because they said that they were delayed in their contracts by the action of the Government, that while thus delayed the price of labor and of materials advanced, and they had met with great loss, and they, therefore, asked Congress to allow them something more. Congress, in 1867, passed a law directing the Secretary of the Navy to look into this matter, and report to the next session. The Secretary appointed a Board of naval officers, who made the investigation, and reported to Congress that these Secors ought to be allowed $115,000 more. I use round numbers—$115,000 in addition to what they had already received, and put into the law these words, "which shall be" Now notice the words, "which shall be in full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of the vessels upon which the Board made the allowance as per their report." Now, do any of you, does any lawyer, if there are any lawyers here, know how to write a stronger clause than that to end this claim? If you do, I do not: "Which $115,000 shall be in full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of the vessels on which the Board made their report." The Secors, in 1868, received these $115,000 and gave their receipt. Do you not think that ought to have ended it? [A voice—"I should think so."] Would you believe it possible that the Secretary of the Navy would, after that, pay anything more? [Voices—"No! No!"] They had been paid the original contract price and the extra work by the former Secretary of the Navy in 1864 and 1865; they had an allowance of $115,000 from Congress which by law it was declared should be in full discharge of all claims on account of these vessels, and should you not have supposed that that was the end of that transaction. [Voices "Yes Yes"] Well, it was not. [Laughter.] Mr. Robeson, in 1870, two years afterward, on his own motion, without any act of Congress authorizing it, proceeds to reinvestigate this claim, and without coming to Congress at all pays over to these gentlemen $93,000 more. Well, that is not the worst of it. He might just as well have paid them $93,000,000. The Congress of the United States never appropriated any money to pay these $93,000, but the Secretary of the Navy took the money appropriated for other purposes and other years and paid it out of that. This is bad enough. I knew the old Republican party, in the days of its purity, would not have tolerated such a transaction as this. But when this packed Committee came to examine this transaction a majority of its members reported that the transactions only involved a mere difference of opinion as to the construction of the law, and, in their opinion, the Secretary had construed it rightly. [Laughter.] And Mr. Robeson, instead of being rebuked, is commended by the Committee, and is continued in office. It is due to the Chairman of this Committee—Governor Blair, of Michigan, and one of his associates—the Committee consisted of five members—to say that they dissented from the majority report, and held that the transaction was not only without authority of law, but in direct violation of positive statute.

I could detain you here until daylight to-morrow morning in detailing cases of this same character which are justified by the actions of partisan committees appointed, not for the purpose of ferreting out, exposing, and correcting iniquity, but for the purpose of sustaining the party. I was never a party man to the extent of being willing to serve it against my country. Parties are only useful to carry out measures for the good of the country [Applause], and if, to-day, I am acting with the Liberal Republican party, if I have denounced these transactions at the hazard of being myself denounced, it was done in good faith on my part, for the purpose of correcting abuses, and appealing from a party tyranny established by a Senatorial ring to the honest, intelligent, upright citizens of the country, who are bound by no such shackles as will compel them to cover up fraud and iniquity in behalf of anybody or any party.

I must allude to one other publication, not the report of an Investigation Committee, but a table which has been put out and published broadcast throughout the land, in regard to the expenses of the National Government. The object of the table, which has been published, and which was annexed to a speech delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and is also annexed to a speech delivered by my colleague (Mr. Logan) in the Senate, was to show that the expenses of the Government during the year 1871 were less *per capita* than the expenses of the Government in the year 1860, the year before the war. The purpose of that is to create the impression among the people that the finances of the country and the administration of the Government are economically managed, that the people may be made to believe that economy obtains and abuses do not exist. The table is as follows:

COMPARISON OF THE EXPENDITURES OF 1871 WITH THOSE OF 1860.

For detailed statement of deductions see statements marked—	Expenditures for fiscal year 1871.	Deductions of expenditures arising in consequence of the rebellion—1871.
"A." Congress	$5,004,820.19	$651,069.29
"B." Executive	10,128,141.55	5,457,681.75
"C." Judiciary	3,320,918.98	915,823.63
Government in the Territories	281,898.74	....
Total civil list	$18,760,779.46	$7,035,244.67
Foreign intercourse	1,604,373.87	....
"D." Miscellaneous	40,116,762.90	13,583,355.42
Indians	7,426,997.44	....
"E." Pensions	34,443,894.88	34,443,894.88
"F." Military establishment	35,799,991.82	16,607,973.85
"G." Naval establishment	19,431,027.21	3,308,754.68
"H." Premium on purchase of bonds	9,016,794.74	9,016,794.74
"I." Interest on the public debt	125,576,565.93	125,576,565.93
	$292,177,188.25	....
For detailed statement of deductions see statements marked—	**Expenditures on peace basis—1871.**	**Expenditures in 1860.**
"A." Congress	....	$2,619,529.43
"B." Executive	....	2,347,458.05
"C." Judiciary	....	1,181,667.93
Government in the Territories	....	....
Total civil list	$11,725,534.79	$6,148,655.41
Foreign intercourse	1,604,373.87	1,163,207.15
"D." Miscellaneous	26,533,407.48	20,658,007.92
Indians	7,426,907.44	3,955,686.59
"E." Pensions	....	
"F." Military establishment	19,192,017.97	16,409,767.10
"G." Naval establishment	16,122,272.53	11,513,150.19
"H." Premium on purchase of bonds	....	....
"I." Interest on the public debt	....	3,177,314.62
	$82,604,604.98	$63,025,788.98
Deduct 12 per cent, the average premium on gold during the year, the expenditures here given being in currency while those of 1860 were in gold	8,850,493.30	
	$73,754,110.78	
"K." Deduct items not chargeable to the present Administration, and not growing out of the war, and which should have been paid by former Administrations	778,680.71	
	$72,975,430.07	
"L." Deduct items which are not in reality expenditures but which appear so by reason of the system of book-keeping in practice in the Department	4,290,816.15	1,623,380.34
	$68,684,613.92	$61,402,408.64
Excess of expenditures of 1871 over 1860	$7,282,205.28	

The expenditures *per capita* are shown to be for 1860, the population being 31,443,321, $1.95; and for 1871, the population being 38,555,983, $1.78.

I was astonished when I read the statement. I knew it could not be true, and I wondered that such a statement should be made up and published. I have since taken occasion to compare the table with the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and have satisfied myself that, so far from being true, the expenses of the Government, per capita, in 1871, were nearly double what they were in 1860. You have my statement against the one that is published as a part of the speeches of these gentlemen, but which was never read either in the House or the Senate, although it was stated in the speeches that there was such a table, and it is published in the *Globe*. Will you attach any importance or give any credit to this table if it is shown to be erroneous to the extent of many millions? [Voices, "No!" "no!"] Well, now, I propose to show that, in round numbers, the expenses of the Government of the United States, as stated in the table, in 1860, were $63,000,000, and in 1871 they are stated at $292,000,000. It is not fair, however, to charge the whole of this expenditure of $292,000,000 to the ordinary expenses of 1871; and I will directly tell you why. But $292,000,000 is not the whole expense of 1871. There is one mistake, and how do you think it occurred? If you will look at the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which I have in my hand, you will find that he, also, in one place, states the expenditures of the Government for 1871 at $292,000,000, and gives the amount in each branch of the public service, so much for the Civil Service; so much for the Navy; so much for the military establishment, and so on, and you will find opposite the amount of expense set down for the military establishment, to wit, $35,799,991.82, a star, which refers to a note at the bottom of the page, in small type, which reads as follows: "Amount after deducting $8,268,092.18 repaid into the Treasury as the proceeds of the sale of ordnance, etc." The true expenditures were $44,068,084.25 instead of $35,799,991.82, as stated above. Now, there is a small difference of more than $8,000,000 not taken into the account. Why? Because the War Department derived the money from the sale of the property of the United States—its ordnance—which consisted, in part, of the arms sold the French. The Government received for your property more than $8,000,000, then spent it, and then did not take it into the account in the general statement of the expenditures of the year.

A Voice. Did not any go to the Prussians?

I think most of them went to France, and they only got to Prussia when the Prussians took them out of the hands of the Frenchmen. [Laughter] But it is no matter where they went. I do not propose to discuss that. My object was to show that the War Department and the Government of the United States, in the year 1871, expended more than $300,000,000, instead of $292,000,000, and the testimony is conclusive.

In order to impose upon the country the idea that the expenses in 1871 were not greater than in 1860 in proportion to population, various deductions are made from this $292,000,000, as the table states it. In the first place, $125,000,000 are deducted on account of interest paid upon the public debt. That was right. The present Administration is not responsible for any extravagance in paying the legal interest upon the public debt, and it is properly to be deducted from the gross expenditures of the year 1871. All agree that that is proper. But, would you believe it? the interest paid in 1860 is not deducted from the expenses of that year. We paid over $3,000,000, in interest on the public debt in 1860, which, in Mr. Dawes' table, is included in the ordinary expenses of that year, but the $125,000,000 is taken out of the expenses of 1871. Is this fair? In 1871 we paid $34,000,000 in pensions. I do not think that that ought to be charged to the extravagance of any Administration, because these pensions are provided for by law and must be paid, no matter who is in power. The $34,000,000 is deducted properly, but if you deduct the amount paid for pensions in 1871, does not common fairness say you must deduct the amount paid for pensions in 1860? And yet in this table it is not done. So, when you make the proper deductions, it will be found that the ordinary expenses of the Government in 1871 are more than double what they were in 1860. The amount paid by every man, woman, and child for the ordinary expenditures of this Government, last year, was $3.40, while in 1860 it was $1.85 instead of the amounts as stated in the foregoing table. Other deductions made from expenses of 1871, as chargeable to the war, are preposterous, such as $16,607,973.85 from expenses of military establishments. Not to detain you with these details, which, although important for the information of the people, and necessary to understanding and exposing this attempt to mislead them, I have said enough, I trust, to call the attention of this intelligent audience to the unfairness and unreliability of this table, which you will see scattered all over this State as a campaign document by the friends of the Administration. When you see it, look at these items, and examine for yourselves, and see if the interest and pensions are deducted from the expenses of 1871, and left in as part of the expenditures of 1860. You will not see in the table the facts about the money realized from the sale of ordnance. That little sum, of over $8,000,000, is omitted from the table altogether.

Was I right when, with a knowledge of the transactions I have exposed, I took ground against their continuance? Should I sit still, as the representative of the people of this great State, who have so often honored me with their confidence, and suffer such plundering of the Treasury as I have exposed to you to-night, go on,—such false statements to go out uncontradicted? And when I found it was impossible to make a correction through the Republican organization, because I was borne down and voted down, and denounced by the Senatorial Ring, was I wrong in my resolve to go to the people and call upon them to denounce and to put down the Senatorial Ring. [Applause. A voice, "You did right."] Hence I favored this Liberal movement, and I intend to favor it until the end, until the people, in November next, with floating flags, beating drums, and booming cannon, shall proclaim the triumph of honesty and purity in the Government. [Applause.]

What is this Liberal movement? I have its platform with me. In some respects it does not differ from the Philadelphia platform, which, for short, I will call the regular. The Liberal platform is for equality of civil rights, emancipation, freedom, maintaining the plighted faith of the Government, paying its honest debts; and in these respects the two platforms do not essentially differ. But there are material differences between them when you come to compare them carefully, and the great broad difference, perhaps, is this: The Liberal platform is an appeal to the people, and the whole people of the country. The regular platform is narrow and contracted, an appeal to party from beginning to end. [Applause.] Let me point out this distinction in one or two, or, perhaps, half a dozen of these resolutions. The Liberals, in their first resolution, say "that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, color, or persuasion, religious or political." That is as broad as the country, and embraces all its people. It is the duty of the *Government*—not of a party—to do this. Let us compare this resolution with the first resolution of the regulars. It is this: First: "During eleven years of supremacy, it (the Republican party) has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time." [Laughter.] The regulars declare that "the Republican party, during eleven years of supremacy, has accepted the solemn duties of time," therefore you must vote for General Grant. I suppose this might properly be styled the self-glorification resolution.

The Liberals declared in their platform that they "demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion." The Illiberals or regulars declare on this subject, "We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion." Congress has only partially done it. These Illiberals are eternally prating about something that is past and done. We want to know what your present policy is, and what your future policy is to be. What matters it to you, fellow-citizens? Or is it any reason why you should vote for either Grant or Greeley, whether Cæsar or Pompey were victorious in a certain battle? In regard to amnesty, the regulars heartily approve of the passage of a bill by Congress. Well! it is only a partial amnesty. It does not fully relieve political disabilities, for various classes are excepted.

Another resolution of the Liberals declares: "We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order for State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and to Constitutional limits of power." Everybody can understand that. It demands for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order,—Governments are only established for the purpose of protecting the weak against the strong, and preserving public order, and when government goes beyond this, and undertakes to interfere with the natural rights of the citizen and to control his profession, creed, or pursuits, it departs from the object for which Governments were created. [Applause.]

We are a Liberal party, and opposed to restrictive, unjust, and discriminating laws, which are not required for preserving the public peace and protecting each one in his individual rights. What does the regular platform say upon this subject? It says: "It disapproves of a resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interfering with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Governments." There is a certain kind of unconstitutional laws that these regulars are opposed to. What kind of unconstitutional laws? Why, such as interfere with rights not surrendered to the State or nation. But the regulars have no sort of opposition to unconstitutional laws interfering with the rights granted to the States or to the nation. The exception of one thing, you all know, is the inclusion of another. If you say that a child is not of age to transact business for himself until he arrives at 21, it is as much as saying that, after he is 21, he may transact business for himself. If you say that you are opposed to the unconstitutional interference with rights not surrendered to the State or the nation, and stop there, why you mean thereby that you are willing for unconstitutional interference with the rights of the States and the rights surrendered to the nation.

Again, the Liberal platform says that the Civil Service of the Government has become the instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed. We, therefore, regard such thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity, constitute the only valid claim to public employment. This is clear and specific. What say the regulars on that subject? They say: "Any system of the Civil Service, under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing." Now notice: "any system under which the subordinate positions in the Government are considered as mere rewards for partisan zeal is demoralizing." This is as much as to say that any system under which positions not subordinate are made the mere rewards for partisan zeal does not demoralize. It is very demoralizing to appoint a village Postmaster as a reward for partisan zeal, but it is perfectly moral and right to appoint a Postmaster General, who is not a subordinate officer, as a reward for his partisan zeal.

Another resolution adopted by the Liberals was this: "A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government." Now see what the regulars say on that subject: "We confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by the speedy resumption of specie payments." They confidently expect that, and yet the truth is, that we are further from specie payments to-day, this 26th day of June, 1872, than we were two years ago, on the 26th day of June, 1870. Gold to-day commands a higher premium than it did then, and yet the Regulars confidently expect a speedy return to specie payments under their excellent management. This reminds me of the boy who, when reproved for being late at school, excused himself by saying that every time he took one step forward the snow was so smooth he slipped back two; and when asked by the teacher how then he reached school at all, replied, "Don't you suppose I could turn round and go t'other way?" Now, if these gentlemen are confidently expecting a return to specie payments under this system, it is only by turning round and going t'other way that they can accomplish it.

Another resolution adopted by the Liberals was: "That it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong. That is what the Liberals say. What say the Regulars or Illiberals? Their print, like their principles, is in such fine type, so small, that I can hardly read it. They declare that under their auspices "Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world." How? By trying to buy San Domingo, a worthless island? Is that it? By undertaking to settle with Great Britain, making a treaty with her, and then presenting claims for consequential damages not justified by the treaty. Great Britain objected to such claims, and thereupon the Executive come to the Senate and asked it to agree to some proposition to extricate itself from the position of having presented a claim for consequential damages. [Laughter.] These consequential claims were either right or wrong. If right, they should have been presented, and insisted upon. If wrong, the honor of this nation was not to be promoted throughout the world by presenting them. How unlike is such conduct to that of Old Hickory, when he was President, forty years ago. France at that time neglected to pay some just claims. He announced that the United States would demand of France nothing but what was right, and would submit to nothing wrong, and the French claims were promptly settled. There are a great many other things in this platform adopted at Philadelphia, to which it would be interesting to call your attention, but it is very inconvenient to read from this fine print, and I hope if we have to discuss this platform, that the Liberals will loan the Illiberals some good sized type with which to print their narrow and contracted views. The issue is between these two sets of principles so far as they differ; one broad, liberal, comprehensive, the other narrow, selfish, contracted, and partisan. And if you desire to continue the policy of the present Administration; if you desire to have your foreign relations in such a muddle as they have been brought to; if you desire to prevent honest immigration; if you desire to indorse corruption and plunder; if you desire to leave the Presidency of the United States to take care of itself; if you desire Civil Service Reform to go for naught—it to be made a mere pretence of and confined to the examination as to the scholarship of applicants, instead of having a substantial and thorough reform, then vote for General Grant, and to continue in power the Senatorial Ring that rules your Government. But if you desire honest reform in the Civil Service; if you desire to reduce the expenditures of your Government; if you desire to stop plunder; if you desire, in a word, purity and honesty in all Governmental transactions, then vote for Horace Greeley, an honest, pure, incorruptible man. [Applause.] I say little about candidates. I am not going to assail General Grant as an individual. I speak of the acts of his Administration, and I have endeavored to-night fairly and candidly, to lay before you some of the transactions of the Grant Administration for the last few years, and to point out the efforts that have been made to correct the abuses, and how ineffectual they have been. I have alluded to but few of the existing abuses, and said nothing of the unwarranted encroachments of the Federal Government upon the rights of the citizen and of the States. I wish time would permit me to call attention to the improper interference of the Administration with the politics of the various States. The interference in Missouri last year, by removing from office those who favored the Liberal policy, and the restoration of peace and friendly intercourse between the people of that State,—a policy which was made successful in spite of the Administration, and has resulted in advancing the prosperity of the State. I would like to refer you to the condition of things in New Orleans, where the Administration, through its Custom House officials, presided over by Mr. Casey, has been guilty of interfering with the local politics of that State. I would like to refer you to the encroachments within the Constitution of our country, of the attempts to destroy the privilege of the great writ of *habeas corpus*, the only protection which the citizen has, that great privilege wrung from the British Crown centuries ago for the protection of the individual, and which furnishes to every man, woman, and child in this broad land the means by which, when seized by arbitrary power and confined in prison, they may appeal to the judicial tribunals of the country to know the cause of their imprisonment, and to be discharged, if it is unjust. It is the only protection the citizen has. Destroy the privileges of that writ, and arbitrary power and military force may seize any one of you, put you in prison and hold you there for life. Even your child or your wife may be seized, and you shall never know the cause. So highly did our fathers value the privileges of this great writ, that they provided in the Constitution, which they formed for the government of themselves and their posterity, that its privileges should never be denied to any person except in time of rebellion or invasion, and not even then unless the public safety required it. Has there been any rebellion in this country within the last year? Ask the soldiers to-night who marched in triumph from the Ohio to the Gulf and subdued the last rebel in arms, if there has been any rebellion in this country since they utterly put down the one that existed seven years ago. There have been disturbances and violations of law. There is more or less of that all over the country at all times, but is that rebellion? You may call it rebellion, for the purpose of usurping the power to arrest the citizen without cause, but that will not make it rebellion. At the session of Congress that has just closed under the auspices of this Senatorial Ring, a bill passed that body authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, whenever, in his opinion, combinations existed that prevented the due execution of either the laws of a State, or of the United States, virtually giving him the power to suspend the privilege of this writ at his discretion, for there will always be violations of, and more or less resistance to, law. Other bills passed the Senate, which, if my strength permitted, I should like to refer to to-night, particularly the one by which the elections of this country were virtually placed under the direction of the President of the United States. When the people of this country shall so far become indifferent to their rights as to confer upon the President of the United States the power to control and supervise their elections, and at his will to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, their liberties are gone, and they have only to wait until a man sufficiently ambitious reaches the Presidency for him to grasp and maintain absolute power. I would like, also, to refer you to some of the violations of the law by this Administration—plain, palpable, and notorious. I have already referred to the Secor case, involving as plain a violation of law as could be conceived of; but there are others. In the year 1870, Congress passed a law prohibiting any officer of the army on the active list from performing the functions of a civil office, and yet, in defiance of that plain statute, the White House at Washington is filled with Porters, Dents, and other officers upon the active list of the United States Army, performing the duties of civil offices. What is the excuse for this? There can be none. My good friend, Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said in a speech in the Senate, that Andrew Johnson had the White House full of officers and soldiers, and that was his excuse for Grant's doing the same thing. I do not know that that would help it any. If Andrew Johnson did violate the law, that would afford no reason why Grant should do it. But the difficulty about Mr. Carpenter's excuse is, that there was no law against it when Johnson was President. [Laughter.] The act forbidding it did not pass until 1870.

But my strength and voice will not allow me to continue these remarks in the open air, and I must bring them to a close. I have only to say, in conclusion, that Mr. Greeley is a man of the highest character and intelligence. No man in the land is better acquainted with the public men of the country than he. He is a man of purity of character, of strict honesty, and who would not look upon corruption and official delinquency with the least degree of allowance. You may rely upon that, and upon his bringing about him the ablest men of the land to form a strong and able Administration, because he knows who the able men are, and could have no other motive than to make his Administration a success, as he will not seek a re-election. I am not in the habit of saying much about individuals, but I think I may say to you that you may trust Horace Greeley for an honest administration of the Government, and that is what the people of this country want. You may trust him above almost all other men in this land for bringing about that state of good feeling between the North and South, so essential to the peace and prosperity of the nation. You may trust him as a man who will administer the government of the country for the country, and not in the interest of a party merely, and that will be a vast improvement. If elected, it is to be by the honest, intellectual, independent voters of the country, who have the boldness to break loose from party shackles and vote their honest convictions in order to bring about purity and reform in the administration of the Government. [Applause.] The people desire an honest administration and a higher standard of official morality. I think I see the signs of it all the way from Washington to Illinois. I have seen it here to-day in two largely attended Conventions of the people. They clearly indicate a coming political revolution which shall sweep the plunderers from power, and substitute honest men in their places. [Great applause.]

VIRGINIA STATE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., June 27.—The State Conservative Convention met at noon in the theatre, and was called to order by R. T. Daniel, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Ex-Governor William Smith was chosen temporary Chairman. Governor Smith briefly addressed the convention on the business before them. To the surprise of many who anticipated that the speaker would be uncompromisingly Democratic and anti-Greeley, his remarks showed that while he considered it the duty of the Democratic party to preserve its organization intact, he saw no other hope of defeating the present administration than by seeking a union with those who opposed the party on past issues, but were in harmony with it on the questions of the day. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed.

The Committee on Organization reported John Goode, Jr., for permanent President, and a Vice President from each Congressional district. The report was adopted.

On taking the Chair, the President was outspoken in declaring for Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati Platform. He advocated the grand consolidation of all the elements of opposition to Radicalism and despotism, and designated Grant as an oppressor and despoiler. He opposed the idea of a new nomination, and hoped Virginia would take the lead in the Liberal movement.

FOURTH DISTRICT (ILL.) CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION—GENERAL HURLBUT NOMINATED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., June 27.—The Republican Convention of the Fourth Congressional District for the nomination of a candidate for Congress, met in this city to-day. There was a full attendance of delegates from every county in the District. F. W. Smith, of DeKalb County, was elected temporary Chairman. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, who reported W. D. Barry, of Kane, for Chairman, and one delegate from each county as Secretaries. The report was adopted.

Mr. Barry, on taking the Chair, made a brief speech, returning thanks to the Convention. He fought the battles of the war over again. He thought the Democrats had stolen Greeley, but that he did not amount to much.

The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for Congressman, resulting as follows: General J. F. Farnsworth, 31; Wm. Lathrop, of Winnebago, 17; Daniel Dustin, of DeKalb, 9.

A formal ballot was then taken, resulting: Farnsworth, 31; Lathrop, 17; Dustin, 9.

The vote was the same up to the fifteenth ballot, when DeKalb cast 9 for Charles Kellum. The Convention then took a recess.

On reassembling, the balloting was proceeded with, the vote being the same up to the twenty-ninth ballot, when DeKalb changed back to Dustin. After the forty-fourth ballot had been reached, the Convention took another recess.

Again reassembling, the Convention proceeded up to the fifty-fifth ballot without any change in the vote, when another recess ensued.

The Convention was called to order again, and the balloting proceeded up to the seventy-third ballot without any nomination, and the Convention took another recess.

Upon reassembling the Convention proceeded to ballot up to the seventy-seventh ballot, when Judge M. L. Joslyn moved to vote by written ballot.

General A. C. Fuller opposed the motion, saying that delegates were not voting their preferences, but the preferences of their constituents.

Judge Joslyn could see no impropriety in a secret vote.

Mr. Brisee, of Winnebago, also opposed Judge Joslyn's motion, but it was carried, and the seventy-eighth ballot (secret) was then taken, resulting: Farnsworth, 21; Lathrop, 17; Dustin, 9—no choice.

A fourth recess was then taken, after which the Committee proceeded with the ballotting by counties, as follows: Lathrop, 17; Farnsworth, 13; Dustin, 9; General S. A. Hurlbut, 8—no choice.

On the 80th ballot General Hurlbut received 25 votes, General Farnsworth 13, and General Dustin 9.

General Hurlbut, having received a majority, was declared the nominee.

In response to calls, General Hurlbut came forward and addressed the Convention. He denounced Greeley as a renegade and traitor, linked with Copperheads and bloody-handed rebels; said the rebellion was not yet crushed; denounced THE TRIBUNE in unmeasured terms, saying that, having failed to control the Republican party, it was now trying to stab it to death; predicted the utter ruin of the country unless Grant was re-elected, and wound up by complimenting the unsuccessful candidates.

The Convention did not adopt resolutions.

Austin Dickens was nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization.

The nomination of General Hurlburt created no enthusiasm here, while regrets were heard on every hand at General Farnsworth's defeat. The Springfield nominations are enthusiastically welcomed.

JUDGE DAVIS' LETTER OF WITHDRAWAL.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The following is a copy of the letter sent by Hon. David Davis to the President of the Columbus Convention, declining the nomination:

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 24 1872.

Hon. E. M. Chamberlin, President of the Columbus Convention, Boston, Mass.:

MY DEAR SIR: The National Convention of the Labor Reformers, on the 22d of February last, honored me with a nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Having regarded that movement as the initiation of a policy and purpose to unite the various political elements in a compact opposition, I consented to the use of my name before the Cincinnati Convention, where a distinguished citizen of New York was nominated. Under these circumstances, I deem it proper to retire absolutely from the Presidential contest, and thus leave the friends who were generous enough to offer me their voluntary support free to obey their convictions of duty, unfettered by any supposed obligations.

Sympathizing earnestly with all just and proper measures by which the condition of labor may be elevated and improved, I am with great respect, your fellow-citizen, DAVID DAVIS.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND June 27.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Rink, this morning, at 10:30, and was called to order by Charles N. Allen, Chairman of the State Central Committee. About 5,000 people were present, the Greeley hat being a marked feature of the gathering.

On motion, Colonel O. J. Dodd, of Hamilton County, was chosen temporary Chairman. Upon taking the platform Colonel Dodd made a short speech, in which he said that they had met to-day to inaugurate a new era in the political history of the State and country. He believed that the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, with the clear exposition given in the letter of acceptance of Horace Greeley, gives a common ground upon which liberal men of all parties can stand.

After Colonel Dodd's speech, temporary Secretaries were chosen, and the different Committees were announced. The following is the State Central Committee in the order of the Districts: William J. O'Neil, of Hamilton; E. B. Bradford, of Hamilton; W. C. Gould, of Fayette; Wm. Huffman, of Montgomery; J. J. Moore, of Putnam; E. D. Degen, of Wood; John A. Nipgen, of Ross; George Lincoln, of Madison; H. T. Van Fleet, of Marion; William Mungen, of Hancock; J. D. Poston, of Hocking; John G. Thompson, of Franklin; J. C. Fisher, of Coshocton; James S. Crall, of Richland; S. McMillan, of Washington; Charles N. Allen, of Jefferson; A. McGregor, of Clark; E. B. Eshelman, of Wayne; F. B. Hatfield, of Portage; Frank H. Kelley, of Cuyahoga.

After announcement of Committees the Convention adjourned to 2 p. m.

The Convention reassembled at 2 p. m. At half-past 2 was called to order by the temporary Chairman. The building was filled by delegates and spectators, there being between 4,000 and 5,000 people present.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President Hon. H. J. Jewett, of Columbus, and a number of Vice Presidents; for Permanent Secretary, C. Baldwin, of Clark County, and a number of Assistant Secretaries.

Committees also reported on Order of Business Nominations, and Candidates for Secretary of State, Judge of Supreme Court, and Member of Board of Public Works, four Delegates at Large to the National Convention at Baltimore, and four Alternates. The report of the Committee was accepted, and a Committee was appointed to notify Mr. Jewett of his election.

When the President appeared, he was received with enthusiastic applause. On being introduced, he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Words would fail were I to attempt to express to you the sentiments of gratitude with which my heart is full to overflowing, for the honor you have done me in thus calling me to preside over your deliberations. Gentlemen, you are crowned by authority of the organized Representatives of the Democratic party of the State to nominate candidates to be voted for to fill the various State offices at the October election. It also becomes your duty to select persons to represent you in the National Convention, to convene in Baltimore on the 9th of July next. This country, this Government, and all its interests have, for about twelve years past, been in the hands, and subject to the control and direction of the Republican party. Not only the Federal Government, but with few exceptions, the State Governments have been in the hands of that party. We have witnessed, during that period, an Administration asserting power by a constant and persistent effort to absorb the rights, the power and the privileges of States and of the people of the States. We have witnessed, from day to day, the efforts on the part of those in power, to exalt the military authorities of the Government, and make the civil authorities subordinate thereto [Applause]. We have witnessed a party in power, from year to year, the President himself exercising, or attempting to exercise, the war-making power of the Government, and that without consulting, and without having the consent of the Congress of the United States. We could not close our eyes to the fact that every Department of Government, from the most exalted position to the most humble, corruption has stalked abroad till to find an honest man in the public service was an exception to be commented on rather than the rule to be congratulated with. We have found these things to exist, my countrymen, and the Democratic party, from time to time, from month to month, have admonished the people that that grand fabric of Government formed and erected by our fathers was endangered by these constant encroachments on it [Cheers.] And we have admonished the people, from time to time, that it needed their intervention, regardless of party—intervention, not as Democrats or Republicans, but men who claim the higher name of Americans. [Applause.] To rally to the battlefield, and save the Government from these dangers and these depredations. My fellow Democrats, we have failed. I have seen many of you in Convention for the last thirty years. I have frequently met you. We have consulted together but I can say for one, whatever the failure be, in the Democratic party of Ohio will be found more of the noble and patriotic element upon which all Governments must rest, than can be found on any section of God's foot-stool. (Cheers.) But, sir, we have failed. Others, again, who have not heretofore co-operated with us have been led to witness the same dangers we have witnessed, not through us but from the admonitions that have risen from their own ranks. They have been led to realize that the admonitions and teachings of the Democratic party have not been for naught. The consequence is that men, patriotic men, within the ranks of the Republican party have raised their voices as we have ours against the encroachments on the rights of the states, against this assuming of authority by the Administration, against those frauds and corruptions against this subordination of all our public interest to private gain. A few, feeling themselves experiencing this thing, have organized a bolt in their own party. Because of their calling that bolt, the vengeance of their party organization has been invoked by them and a separation taken place. They have organized, and come now to you, fellow Democrats, with outstretched arms, and ask you to unite with them, not as a party, but for the country [cheers]; not for success to-day that you or I or they may enjoy the benefits of office, but that this grand Union be preserved. [Cheers.] They will ask you to unite with them, that corruption be swept from high places in the land [Cheers.] They ask you to unite your forces with theirs, that the hand of oppression be withdrawn from the honest sons of the South. [Cheers and cries of good.] They ask you to throw your votes with them, that honesty may again reign in the places of Government, and the people enjoy the benefit of an honest Administration. The question with you, fellow-Democrats, is this: You are assembled here to-day in behalf of the great Democratic party of Ohio to counsel together and dictate to them the policy which they, as voters, are to support in this emergency. Now it does not become me, in the place to which you have assigned me, to decide what that advice on your part should be, but it does become me to ask your careful consideration of the question. It becomes me to beg you to bear in mind that the duties devolving on you are great, the responsibility not of a trifling, trivial character. In looking over this vast audience, both delegates and people, I feel that there is an anxious waiting in public to know what the result of our deliberations to-day will be. I can say to you from my knowledge of the party which you are called on to represent, from my connection with that party, that the masses of that party have their eyes on the Government with all the persistency that the needle bears upon the pole, and they expect at your hands a verdict in favor of that government, regardless of party exigency or party emergency. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor shown me. [Applause.]

The report of the Committee on Credentials reported every county in the State represented except Greene County, and that there were no contests.

The President here read the following telegram from the Illinois Democratic State Convention:

"The Democrats of Illinois greet the Democracy of Ohio, and instruct her delegates to vote for Greeley and Brown, and strike hands with all Liberal Republicans." The reading of the telegram was received with cheers. The following reply was sent: "The Democracy of Ohio send greeting to their brethren in Illinois. They have just adopted, in one of the largest Conventions ever held in Ohio, resolutions affirming the Cincinnati platform, and requesting our delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote for Greeley and Brown."

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, by Democrats of Ohio, in Convention assembled, That the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, together with the clear interpretation of the same enunciated in the letter of Horace Greeley, accepting the nomination of that Convention for the office of President of the United States, afford the common ground on which liberal men of all political parties can consistently unite in opposition to the present Administration and its attendant official corruption.

Resolved, That our delegates this day chosen to

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

MARRIED.

ADLER—KOHN—On Tuesday evening June 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. L. Adler, Mr. Dankmar Adler, son of the officiating clergyman, to Miss Hila Kohn, daughter of the late Abraham Kohn, Esq., all of Chicago.

☞ New York City and San Francisco papers please copy.

DIED.

MASSEY—Suddenly, Tuesday, June 25, Susannah, wife of Henry C. Massey.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

An excellent wife and a Christian mother has left us without even a moment's preparation, but we who recognize her virtues and kindness of heart believe in her final resurrection through the saving grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

EMORY—On the morning of the 26th inst., at his residence, No. 13 Bates' Block, Oliver P. Emory, aged 49 years.

Funeral at 3 o'clock to-day.

MEGILL—On the 27th inst., Carrie, wife of Sebring C. Megill, aged 22 years and 6 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, 306 West Jackson st, Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited.

☞ Eastern and Canada papers please copy.

HENDERSON—Wednesday, June 26, Archie, only child of Archibald and Elizabeth A. Henderson, aged 4 months and 10 days.

☞ New York City papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on M. M. Degree. By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOHN WHITLEY, Sec.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M. Regular Convocation this, Friday, evening at 8 o'clock. Work on the R. A. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Office of the Chicago Dock Company,
Room 21, Central Union Block.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Dock Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for any other business that may be presented, will be held in this city, at the office of the company, on Tuesday, July 9, 1872, at 2 o'clock, p. m. C. H. DURPHY, Secretary.
Chicago, June 27, 1872.

WOOL.

WOOL.
SHERMAN HALL & COOK'S *WOOL LOFTS.*
Cor. Michigan and Dearborn-sts.
Office, 283 Michigan-av.
Consignments solicited, and usual facilities extended to Shippers.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.
The first-class favorite steam-ships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., etc., at greatly
REDUCED RATES.
The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamer for
SIXTY DOLLARS.
By Saturday line for $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency; steerage, from $28. Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 324 Wabash-av. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

REAL ESTATE.

Cheap Lots For Sale,
On Van Buren-st, near Western-av. Terms, $50 cash, balance $50 every three months. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT
On Monroe-st., near John V. Farwell's, a 5-story and basement stone-front building, 45x182. Wide alley in rear. Steam elevator, etc. Suitable for jobbing purposes. Apply to BENT & GOWARD, 190 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TO JOBBERS.
150 South State-st.—Three finely-lighted floors in one of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply to GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMP'Y, 96 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT.
Very desirable new store, 362 West Madison-st.; plate glass front, etc. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS INTEREST
FOR SALE, legitimate, and strictly first-class (a quarter interest), six thousand five hundred dollars cash; no bonus asked; or half interest, thirteen thousand, ($13,000) nett cash. Louis Lloyd & Co., 126 Fifth av., near Madison-st. are authorized to give full information.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.
GRAIN.
We make CASH ADVANCES against shipments of Grain to us.
Prompt sales, daily market advices, &c. Consignments and correspondence invited.
POPE & DAVIS, Commission Merchants, 215 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

ORANGES and LEMONS.
Two car-loads choice fruit just received and for sale by FRANCIS & WEBBER, 51 West Lake-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.
FARE ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.
DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at ... 2 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at ... 7 p. m.
DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at ... 10 a. m.
Saturday's Excursion Boat leaves at ... 11½ p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.

INSURANCE.

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1872, $1,065,111.72
This old and reliable Company having determined to resume business in Chicago, I am now prepared to issue policies on BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, GRAIN IN ELEVATORS, DWELLINGS, and contents, at current rates.
THOS. W. BLAYNEY, Agent, Office, 166 LA SALLE-ST., BRYAN BLOCK.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON HAVE REMOVED TO 241 South Water-st., CORNER OF FRANKLIN-ST., And have for sale a complete stock of Cordage, Duck, and General Ship Chandlery Goods, Awnings, Flags, Sails, Tents, &c., on hand and made to order.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 241 South Water-st., corner of Franklin.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CURRAN'S SPEECHES.
The speeches of JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN while at the bar. Contains PORTRAIT, MEMOIR, and EXPLANATORY NOTES, edited by J. A. L. WHITTIER, Counselor at Law. 1 vol, 8vo. on elegant tinted paper; in cloth, $3.50; library sheep, $4; half calf, $5. Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price by CALLAGHAN & CO., 123 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE.

Notice to Furniture Buyers.
We have greatly reduced the prices of all kinds of FURNITURE until August 1, on which date we shall move into our new and spacious Warerooms 443 and 445 Wabash-av. and 42 to 44 Peck-court.
H. Liebenstein & Co., 320 Michigan-av.
N. B.—Frame building now occupied by us, 25x125 feet, 2-stories high, for sale at a great bargain.

MEDICAL.

UNFAILING REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA! TRY IT!
Call at 330 West Washington-st. and be convinced it is no humbug, or at DYCHE & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. No cure, no pay.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.
CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.
Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next.
In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago.
M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

WANTED.
Adjusted claims against the LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE CO.'S of New York. Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIREWORKS.
CHARLES MORRIS, Manufacturer, SALESROOMS, 202 MICHIGAN-AV., Agents Wanted.

REGIMENTAL.
There will be a meeting of the First Regiment Illinois National State Guard, at Sherman House Parlors, Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting, and it is very desirable that all should be present. H. S. BARCLAY, Secretary.

Breech-Loaders
$45 and upward. We will sell at these greatly reduced rates, one case of central fire breech-loaders, just received in bond and slightly bruised in transit. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 385 Wabash-av.

NOTARY SEALS & BLANKS
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

RUBBER BANDS AND RINGS
At J. D. ROBERTSON'S, 379 WABASH-AV.

Grocers' Bags.
M'CANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

GENERAL STORAGE and COMMISSION.
Large accommodations at the Brick Warehouse of VAN BUSKIRK & STEWART, 121 East Kinzie-st., near Northwestern Depot. FLOUR, &c., for sale. Low rates of Insurance.

Tremont Restaurant.
A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 3½ o'clock.

OPIUM HABIT.
I guarantee to cure every case of this habit in a painless and harmless manner and not by means of hurtful drugs, or so-called antidotes. Terms reasonable, and according to duration and extent of said opium habit. For particulars, apply either by letter or in person, at 1100 Indiana av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Hy. R. SMITH, A. M., M. D.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.
ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, Commissioners' Office, JOLIET, May 28, 1872.
The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of [illegible] the Illinois convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and [illegible]. The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the [illegible] in charge of competent prison officers. The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts, which are for [illegible] not exceeding 5 years, [illegible] September 10th, or earlier if desirable. [illegible] bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of [illegible]. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not [illegible] the interest of the State. For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, [illegible] WASHBURN, Esq. Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.
JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD ROWETT, Commissioners of Penitentiary.

PESTH.

The Tour of Francis Joseph Through Hungary---Death of Professor Breck.

The Inundations and Drouths in Southeastern Europe---Immense Damage to Crops.

The Death of the Archduchess Sophia---Parliamentary Elections in Hungary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PESTH, May 28.

I have come here again, but do not imagine as one of that large crowd that, from all parts of the world, congregated here to pay its respect to Francis Joseph on the occasion of his closing the Hungarian Parliament. Nor did your correspondent follow him in his tour of inspection through the inundated districts of Hungary. I merely came to gather some reliable data about the Hungarian harvest prospects. Speaking of the Emperor's

"SWINGING AROUND THE CIRCLE,"

one is strongly reminded of the analogy of this Hungarian tour of inspection with that of Andy Johnson. Even Emperors and Kings have now-a-days to accommodate themselves and mould their actions according to what the leading politicians of their party find to be the most expedient. The old Parliament is dissolved. A new one is to be elected. What better electioneering scheme could have been concocted than to have the Emperor, the head and front of the Government party, start on a voyage of inspection into the distressed counties? What of it if the same conditions, replete with the greatest distress and hardship, existed over two years ago? There were no elections to take place until now. The Government, or Deak party, had all at once their bowels filled with compassion. The Emperor must visit and see with his own eyes the devastation caused by the impetuous waters of the Theiss, and suggest some remedy, by which the sufferings of the half-starved people should be alleviated. Grand are the receptions and pageantry that await and follow the Imperial cortege throughout the once "Granary of Europe." Deputations from neighboring countries come to greet the monarch on his mission of charity. Cannons are fired; the air is filled with the music of Gipsy bands; banners are flying. The monarch, instead of finding, as he was told, signs of distress staring him everywhere in the face, sees nothing but pomp and display, prepared and carried out, of course, by the minions of the Government party. And, will you ask, what did the upheaval of this great mountain bring forth?

A VERY LITTLE MOUSE,

I can assure you. People who, on account of the inundations, had no crops for the last three years, are not a whit better off than they were before this pompous display of Imperial inspection. The waters, it is true, have of late somewhat receded, and some of the fields look as if they might be reclaimed. But this, if consummated at all, would be not through the influence which the late Imperial presence might have exerted upon them, but by the persistent drouth that threatens to destroy the prospects of the crop in that part of Hungary that is not under the bane of the flood.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR BRECK.

One other result which the Imperial tour brought forth is the death of a well-known Chicago citizen, Professor Joseph Breck. He had recently been elected Alispan (Sous-Prefect) of the Torenthaler Comitat, and, when the Imperial cortege entered his county, he was bound, as the highest executive officer of his county, to receive his Imperial master. For this purpose, he and the Foispan (Prefect, an honorary and ornamental position), went out in a carriage drawn by four horses in tandem. When within sight of the Imperial party, the horses became shy at the sounds of the cannon, and at the sight of the flying banners, upset the carriage, and threw both Breck and his companion down an embankment. Breck, as well as his unfortunate superior, had his legs broken. Breck survived the accident but a few days. Strange fatality for a staunch Republican and a hater of the Hapsburg dynasty, to have his death caused by the head of that very dynasty.

But to turn back to the main object of this correspondence: I shall have to give you a few statistical data of

HUNGARY'S AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES,

before I can make you appreciate the immensity of the damage done by the floods during the last three years.

There are in Hungary, under cultivation, 13,983,527 catastral joch, (a cat. joch contains 1,600 klafter; a klafter contains 1 Austrian tuss; and an Austrian tuss is equal to 10.371 English feet). Of these, 13,983,527 joch, 3,190,076 joch are sowed in wheat; 1,930,030 in rye; 1,821,072 in barley; 2,046,004 in oats; 1,709,438 in corn; 299,448 in potatoes; over 2,000,000 are yearly left as fallow ground, to recruit; and the rest is divided among the cultivation of tobacco, linseed, flax, tame hays, and a large variety of other useful small cereals and seeds. In the above figures are not included the vineyards, of which there is also in Hungary over 1,000,000 of acres in cultivation. Now, from these facts, it does certainly appear that Hungary, so bountifully endowed with rich, arable land, has justly been called the Granary of Europe. If, however, scientific engineering, and the energy of both the Hungarian Government and the people, will not soon wrest from the watery element the millions of acres that were once covered with the choicest wheat fields, the once Granary of Europe will hereafter not have enough wherewith to feed its own people. Seven counties, the most fertile in Hungary, if not in Europe, the so-called Barrat and Bacska, whose wheat successfully competed with that of the Crimea, have, for the last three years, not grown enough even for seed. Owners of thousands of acres, who, three years ago, considered themselves rich in the proprietorship of a black, fertile soil that yielded its 30 to 40 bushels of choice wheat to the acre, have to-day nothing but vast fish-ponds and marshes. As far as the eye of the railroad traveller reaches, it meets with

NOTHING BUT WATER ON ALL SIDES.

It seems as if the floods of both heaven and earth had, like in the Noachian days, opened their yawning chasms to destroy man's works, and to deprive him of the means wherewith to secure his existence. More than 2,000,000 of joch, or 4,000,000 of acres, are now, and have been for the last three years, under water. The great cause of this persistent inundation lies not, by any means, in the falling of too much rain, for while, as I have said, one part of Hungary is flooded, the crops of another part are burning up for lack of rain; nor are these overflowings to be ascribed solely to the want of regulations by which the impetuous rivers, like the Theiss, Maros, and others, should be confined to their beds. The great trouble has its origin in the great atmospheric revolution that has taken place within a few years in the lower basin of the Danube. Heretofore the atmospheric depressions in the lower counties of Hungary did not exceed fourteen to sixteen inches. During the last three years, however, they have advanced to forty-five inches. In consequence of this, the waters that were collected in the mountains could not any longer find their way into their natural channel-beds. Furthermore, the already thoroughly-saturated ground was unable to absorb the rain and snow-water that had been accumulating. Previous to these watery years, there was an era of drouth, during which thousands of acres of lowlands were made arable, whose level was below the water-mark of the rivers; so that, when the wet era set in, the rivers, being higher than these lands, of course could not carry off the surplus water into the Black Sea.

The people and the Government, who, with folded hands, have been waiting for the waters to go up hill, are at last awake to the

IMPORTANCE OF DECISIVE ACTION.

In imitation of the ingenious Dutch, dykes are being built; canals are dug; the water that threatens destruction to agriculture is to be made subservient to commerce, by carrying on its back ships through a tract of country where, heretofore, the *delibaba*, or mirage mock ships, were only to be seen. The greatest work of drainage is, however, done by a large association of land proprietors. This association has secured the services of two eminent Holland engineers, inventors of a new mode of draining wet lands, ponds, and even seas. The invention consists of

A WATER-WHEEL

built just at the junction of the water to be carried off and the river which it is to be carried into. It matters little whether the level of the river is higher than the land to be drained or not, the result is the same. The working capacity of this water-wheel is enormous. The one erected at Werschetz, although one of the smaller size, raises 40,000 eimer, or more than half a million gallons, per hour six feet high. It is driven by a small engine that consumes 100 weight of coal per hour, and makes, while performing such wonderful work, but eight revolutions per minute. The Dutch Government, as well as the Italian Government, are now having constructed several of these gigantic water elevators, both for draining and irrigating vast tracts of land. Some of the larger wheels have a capacity of raising 600 cubic metres per minute, 36,000 cubic metres per hour, or 864,000 cubic metres in twenty-four hours. What an astounding amount of filth could be daily forced out of the Chicago River with such a wheel.

From the above facts in regard to the inundation in Hungary and the spring drouth in that country, the Danubian Principalities, and Southern Russia, you will at once perceive that the harvest prospects of Southeastern Europe

ARE NOT BRIGHT,

and that those countries who have to import their cereals, will mainly have to rely upon the resources of the United States.

THE FLOODS IN BOHEMIA.

Notes of distress come this morning also from Bohemia, where a long and continued drouth culminated in thunder-storms and rain-spouts, the torrents of which, overflowing the banks of the Moldau and other smaller rivers, caused great destruction of human lives and property. No less than from 200 to 300 persons are reported to have

FOUND THEIR GRAVES

in the waters that came upon them in the night with the swiftness of an Alpine avalanche. In less than thirty minutes the rise of the Moldau at Prague was six feet above its high-water mark. This occurring during the night, the excitement and confusion among those in the immediate vicinity of the river-bank are indescribable. Bridges, steamboats, swimming schools, farm houses, barns, horses, cattle, and large quantities of lumber and wood, were huddled together in one grand mass of confusion, and carried down the river by the foaming and improvised cataract. The damage to property is incalculable, as the region visited by the awful catastrophe was one of the richest in the Austrian Empire, containing a great many manufactories of various kinds.

The telegraph from Vienna brings the news of the

DEATH OF THE ARCHDUCHESS SOPHIA,

mother of the Emperor. Her death, which was preceded by an extraordinary struggle for life, having been anticipated for days, causes here no surprise. That the Hungarians do not specially grieve at the loss of this member of the Imperial family, no one need feel surprised at. Among all the members of the House of Habsburg, there was none who possessed so little of the sympathies of the people as the Archduchess. The Hungarians, especially, could never forget or forgive her the prominent part she took during the stormy days of 1848-'49. No woman in Austria, since Maria Theresia, exerted as much influence upon the politics of the Empire as she did up to the days of Solferino and Magenta. She was the centre figure of that so called *Camarilla*, composed of members of the Imperial family, Jesuits, and some of her favorites, such as the Banus Jelasitcs and Windisgratz, that forced the old, weak-minded Ferdinand to abdicate in favor of her son, in order that the past given constitutional promises might easier be overthrown, and replaced by reactionary measures. Her ambition to become the mother of an Emperor having been satisfied, she next sought to strengthen her son's throne by ordering Vienna bombarded, and by the wholesale hanging and shooting of Hungarian patriots. In those dark days, she boasted that her motto was, "Powder and lead for rebels and traitors." What wonder that a Hungarian journal should to-day point out, as many did in 1867, the just punishment of Heaven in the loss of her own darling "Max.," by Republican powder and lead. After the downfall of the Hungarian National Government, in 1849, its leaders and Generals who did not seek safety in flight, were shot and hung at her special desire. It is an authenticated fact, that, on the day, when at Aradt, thirteen Hungarian Generals were hung, Sophia exultingly exhibited to her fawning courtiers a ring, which she, as a memento, had ordered set with thirteen various and precious stones, representing, as she said, the thirteen rebel heads that were to come off on that day. The Catholic clergy mourn her death, for in her they have lost their greatest patron in Austria. It was mainly through her influence that, after the failure of the Revolution of '48, the Concordat was established between Rome and Austria. This she did in fulfilment of a vow she had taken during the dark days of the dynasty, that, should she succeed in vanquishing the liberal cause, she would give back to the Church what the latter had lost during the reign of the Emperor Joseph. Solferino, Magenta, and Koniggratz, however, tore this compact between Rome and Austria into tatters, in spite of the Archduchess' voice and will, and for the good of mankind. Another lesson for Kings, Princes, or Princesses to learn. The civilizing efforts of a conscious manhood cannot be permanently arrested in their onward progress by any contrivance or means which crowned heads or their reactionary helpmates may devise.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The elections here are being hotly carried on. The whole city is decorated with flags, bearing on them the names of the various favorite candidates of their possessors. It often happens that one man is a candidate in several districts of the country. A Representative need not be a resident in the district he is elected from. There are 400 members in the Hungarian Parliament, and all these have to be now elected. This election period is called the "Restauration." Rivers of wine are being consumed, and each partisan of his particular favorite candidate shouts himself hoarse on all public occasions with "Eljens." (Hurrah!) The party that can boast of the most shouting throats generally elects its candidate in the rural districts. The Opposition party will gain many new members; nevertheless, the Government, or Deak party, will retain its majority for the next three years. Only this morning, when I began this letter, it looked very ominous for them; but, since then,

A POLITICAL RAIN

has commenced falling all over the land, by which the Government will gain a great many members. As political rains are unknown with you, I will explain what they consist of. In Hungary, the material welfare of the peasants bears a very intimate relationship to the politics of the country. If the year has been bad and the prospects of the crop unfavorable, so that the peasant feels poor and dejected in spirit, then the Opposition Cortez can make him believe that the Government is to blame for all his misfortunes, and that a change would give him speedy relief. If, however, on the other hand, the peasant has had a bountiful harvest, and with plenty of money in his pocket, can complacently listen, by the side of his cheering wine-bottle, to the flowery sentences of the candidate, he cannot be made to believe that the Government is as bad as depicted. The rain that has to-day set in is therefore not only a physical, but also a political rain. It is after all not so very unnatural. Most of men are but overgrown children.

GYULA.

Miscellaneous Mailable Matter.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE, June 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please insert the following in your paper:

"Mailable matter is divided into three classes; First, letters; second, regular printed matter; third, miscellaneous matter.

"The third class embraces pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, *unsealed circular* prospectuses, books, book-manuscripts, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all matter which may be declared mailable by law, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not, from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail-bag, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials, and obscene books shall be excluded from the mails. All matter of this class, excepting books and other printed matter, book-manuscripts, proof-sheets, and corrected proof sheets shall not exceed twelve ounces in weight.

"On mailable matter of the third class, except as herein stated, postage shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof. Double these rates shall be charged on books, samples of metals, ores, minerals, and merchandise prepaid by postage stamps.

"No package weighing more than four pounds shall be received for conveyance by mail, except books published and circulated by order of Congress." Very respectfully,

F. A. EASTMAN, P. M.,
(by JAMES STEWART.)

Sentiment in Coles County, Ill.—The Mattoon Commercial.

MATTOON, Ill., June 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I find the following, in substance, going the rounds of the press in Northern Illinois:

And now also comes the Mattoon *Commercial*, which THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE claimed as being for Mr. Greeley, and indignantly denies the charge. It is for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

There is not one word of truth in the above. The *Commercial* would not, under any circumstances, support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. I have published a Democratic newspaper for twenty years, and, with thousands of other life-long Democrats in Old Coles, heartily indorse Greeley and Brown. It was contemptuously asserted, several weeks since, that there was but one Liberal Republican in this city; but, to the consternation of the Grant faction, at a preliminary meeting held Friday evening, over seventy of the leading Republicans joined the Greeley and Brown Club. At Pana there is nothing left of the old Radical organization. We have the brains of the Republican party with us, and the Democracy gladly join hands in the gigantic effort to dethrone the present aristocratic and monarchical Government. Yours,

A. BOOKWALTER,
Editor *Commercial*.

Gambling Houses on West Madison Street.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having noticed the good work you have done in calling, time and again, the notice of the police to gambling houses, I make bold to ask you to insist on the West Madison street bells being pulled. If Captain French is not under their pay, I think he will follow out any suggestion you may make. At No. 118 is one of the worst, as I notice from my office, near by. When this, and others equally bad, are broken up, the bold thieving in his district will subside.

A READER.

CHICAGO, June 25.

THEOLOGICAL.

Another Great Day for the People of Evanston.

Closing Exercises of the Garrett Biblical Society.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors.

Orations by the Graduates.

The School of Theology at Evanston, under the corporate name of The Garrett Biblical Institute is an important educational institution, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, twelve miles north of the centre of Chicago, and is reached by ten passenger trains daily, of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway. It has been in operation sixteen years, and is open to all young men from any evangelical church who are certified to as proper persons to study in preparation for the Christian ministry, though it was established as a special seminary where the young men of this class from the Methodist Episcopal Church should be gathered and trained.

It is supported by income from properties in the city of Chicago, bequeathed as a perpetual foundation by the late Mrs. Eliza Garrett. It invites to its sheltering care and instruction hundreds of young men from all parts of the country.

It is one of the felicities of this institution that it is aided in the preparatory instruction of the students it receives (such as have not been educated in other schools and colleges) by the North Western University and its Preparatory School. These institutions and the Theological School are located together on the same beautiful grounds.

The University, with its Preparatory Department, has wealth, and is judiciously approaching to completeness in its equipments, and in the thoroughness of its work. Though conducted by different corporate Boards and Faculties, the University and the Institute, by proximity of location, commonness of denominational interest, harmony of organization, and interchange of privileges, are able to impart a united momentum and finish to the training of young men for the ministry.

LIBRARIES.

The working Library of the Institute is respectable in extent, and is daily open to almost unrestricted access. About 3,000 well selected volumes are now in the collection, and works for direct use and reference are yearly added.

The University Library is also open and free, and is very rich in works on Theology, Philology, History, Philosophy, and Art. It numbers 25,000 volumes, besides thousands of catalogues, monographs, and pamphlets. Connected with both Libraries are reading-rooms, stored with standard weeklies and quarterlies on theological and general literature.

Scores of young men in this school work their way unaided and alone. These are they who quail not in the face of obstacles obstructing their pathway; others receive beneficiary aid from the accumulating funds of the Ministerial Education Society.

MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

The Trustees convened in the college building at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. There were present Hon. Grant Goodrich, President; Orrington Lunt, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D. D.; Alfro E. Bishop, Esq.; and Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D. A large delegation of ministers were present from the different Conferences.

DR. BANNISTER'S REPORT.

Dr. Henry Bannister, Senior Professor of the Faculty, first submitted his annual report concerning the present status of the institution. A brief abstract is presented: He stated that the past year, beginning September 14, 1871, and ending June 27, 1872, had been one of health, harmony, and success with the Faculty and students. The number of new students admitted since September 14, 1871, is 66—14 of whom continued to the end of the year. Several of these were graduates of different colleges, but the majority were at low stages of their education. Numerous appeals for assistance have been necessary. About $300 from the Educational Society, and $625 from private donations have been distributed. The catalogue just published shows a considerable increase in the whole number of present members over former years. The number is 183. This, however, does not indicate some students in attendance during the short term from March 1, 1871, to June 25 of the same year. The Professors, besides carrying on their own departments as well as they could under the circumstances, have given instructions in Homiletics, History, and Pastoral Theology, the work of two unfilled departments. This work has been supplemented by the voluntary service of President Haven, who has delivered to the school eight or nine very able lectures, on subjects of great interest to the students, and also by the work of Dr. James S. Jewell, who has given thirteen lectures on Natural Theology in some of its new phases. At the close of last year the Trustees voted an appropriation of $100 for the library, and $400 for instruction in elocution by Professor Cumnock. The expenses of the library consist of payments for some 10 or 12 theological periodicals, one or two daily papers, and 30 weekly papers; also $20 for catalogues, diplomas, etc. The term of study will hereafter commence on September 13 and continue eight months, allowing the usual holiday at Christmas of fifteen days, thus ending at the middle of May next, which is expected to be superior to the old time arrangement.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The degree of Bachelor of Divinity was conferred upon Messrs. Nathan M. Clarke, Brenton H. Bradley, Michael Finity, David O. Fox, Amos H. Miller, and Albert H. Norton, who were old students but not graduates. Honorary B. D. was conferred upon Rev. Daniel Holmes, Rev. George W. Winslow, Thomas Craven, and Thomas S. Berry.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE VISITORS.

The report of the conference visitors was next presented. They took great pleasure in announcing that, as far as they were able to examine, the quantity and quality of work done during the past year was such as to inspire great thankfulness on the part of the church. They were particularly gratified at the abundant evidences of deep spirituality and fervent piety manifested, both in the Faculty and among the students, and they regarded the large number of conversions which have attended the labors of the students during the year as a propitious omen for the future. They reported the character of the examinations to be such as to reflect great credit both upon the Faculty and students.

The evidences of accuracy of scholarship, clearness of analysis, and freedom from dogmatism, which characterized all the classes, was apparent, and they urged upon all the Conferences, in the West and Northwest, to send their young men to this efficient and growing school.

They offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees apportion the salaries of the faculty among the Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois Conferences, at their coming session, and invite them to raise the amount so apportioned, and assist in paying the said salary.

Resolved, That Rev. W. J. Fee, of the Cincinnati Conference, be requested to represent the interests of the Biblical Institute at the next session of that Conference.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer reported receipts from Jan. 1, 1872, to the amount of $45,125.31. The total amount of disbursements since Jan. 1, 1872, is $43,823.90; amount of cash on hand, $1,301.41. The estimated income for the year ending Dec. 11, 1872, is $6,800; estimated expenses, $15,800, leaving $9,000, which, together with $2,400 deficit of last year, makes a total deficit of $11,400.

The report showed receipts from January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872, to the amount of $43,187.89, and total disbursements for the same time of $22,000.08—leaving on hand in the treasury $1,090.81—a very prosperous exhibit.

The Institution lost by the great fire a fine block, known as the Garrett Building, at the corner of Lake and Market streets, valued at $65,000. A new one is gained erected at a cost of $100,000, the rents of which for the forthcoming year will be about $14,000.

Fitting acknowledgments were tendered to the Methodist Church for timely and efficient aid immediately subsequent to the fire. The Board then effected a final adjournment.

COMMENCEMENT.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, delivered a fine address at 10:30 o'clock, in the large auditorium of the Methodist Church, before the graduating classes and the assembled citizens of Evanston, on "The Elements of Success."

At 2 o'clock a good audience had assembled in the Methodist Church, only less in numbers, and characterized by the same appearance of appreciation and culture which made the one, gathered at the anniversary exercises of the previous day, particularly remarkable. The themes discussed were of a strictly classical order, and fairly exhibited in the judicious presentation of subjects the results of patient toil, excellent scholarship, and genuine enthusiasm, for which this Institution of Theology is becoming justly famous.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Elder Boring, of Chicago. Music followed, and Mr. John Adams, of Hainesville, Illinois occupied the close attention of the audience, with an address entitled "An Imperishable Record." He stated that the true end of man was to know God, and in the symmetrical development of the mind on the broad basis of expanded manhood, and a just conception of the duties and methods of life-action. He who conquers with truth will see the glorious results of his efforts when the proud laurels of worldly actions shall have been washed away by the ocean of oblivion. This address was admirable, and rendered in the spirit of true oratory.

Mr. B. H. Badley, of Indianola, Iowa, next considered "Cosmopolitan Methodism." His oration was characterized by a manly appeal for a nobler standard of Methodism, illuminated with renewed fire and warm endeavor, and imbued with the grand progressive spirit of Nineteenth Century enthusiasm. Mr. Bodley created a genuine enthusiasm in the audience by the powerful magnetism and earnestness of his delivery.

N. N. Clark, of Holland, Ohio, followed with the subject theme: "Honor Due All Men." True honor knows no rank. The titled sovereign of many Empires is no more worthy worldly sympathy and admiration than the humble peasant, who discovers the hidden mysteries of man and nature and a conception of the Godhead in the pages of the Bible or the immortal dramas of Shakspeare, the great master of morals and humanity. The elements of honor may be found in the characters of those millions of human beings who have suffered martyrdom at the stake or upon the rack, where one word against what they believed religious truth would have saved them.

"The Hebrew Lawgiver," by A. F. Colburn, of Evans, N. Y., was a grand tribute to Moses and the prophets and an analysis of the age in which they acted. It was responded to by loud applause.

"The Old Catholics of Munich" was the subject of the peroration, the action of whom attended with the most momentous consequences for all time was reviewed in a masterly effort by Mr. M. Finity, of Joliet. He dwelt long upon the recent action of anti-infallibilists and the Dollinger reform movement, which he characterized as the grandest and eventually successful movement directed against the oppression of Roman hierarchy. He referred in glowing terms to the greatest orator France has produced since the day of Massillon—Pere Hyacinthe.

A. Fox, of [illegible], N. Y., [illegible] "Interpreter of Europe." [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible]" was the subject [illegible] A. H. [illegible], of [illegible], Ill. [illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Decision of Judge Drummond Sustaining the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Court to Entertain the Condemnation of the Bigelow Block—An Ejectment Case—Whiskey Bond Suit—Heavy Judgments.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

THE BIGELOW BLOCK.

Judges Drummond and Blodgett, sitting together in the Circuit Court of the United States, yesterday announced their decision sustaining the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the proceedings to condemn the Bigelow Block, so called, and, as the result, overruling the motions made in behalf of Milton Jerome and Messrs. Blake and Gella, to dismiss the proceedings for want of jurisdiction. The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Drummond. In substance, it found that, in December, 1871, Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, at private sale, or by condemnation, in pursuance of the statute of the State, certain land for public buildings, if the same could be obtained at what, in the judgment of the Secretary, was a fair and reasonable price; otherwise, it was made his duty to purchase another block, within certain limits, in the same manner. On the 14th of the same month the State Legislature passed an act vesting in the United States the power to purchase or condemn in the manner prescribed by law, upon making just compensation, for public purposes. That law was amended in March last, and, under the act, Federal and State, as amended, the United States applied by petition to this Court for the condemnation of the Bigelow Block. Commissioners were appointed under the State law, and these reported. The parties to these motions then moved to dismiss. The only question was, has the United States Circuit Court this jurisdiction to entertain the proceedings to condemn land under the law of the State?

The Court conceded that unless there was an act of Congress, which has given jurisdiction expressly or by necessary implication, there is no jurisdiction. The 2d section of the 3d article of the Constitution states that the judicial power extends to controversies to which the United States shall be party, and under this section Congress has legislated at so early a day as by the judiciary act of 1789 by which it was declared that the Federal Circuit Court shall have cognizance, concurrent with the Courts of the several States, in all suits of a civil nature, at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute is of a sum, excluding cost, to the amount or value of $500, and where the United States is plaintiff or petitioner. By virtue of this law, the Federal Circuit Courts now have cognizance, so that it is held and decided that, where a case was made in which a suit otherwise complying with the judiciary act was complete, the Federal Government could bring suit in its own Court. In fact, the grant of the Constitution, and the law under it, at once, upon their passage, authorizing the commencement of a suit in a State Court, clothed the Federal Courts in the States with power to act upon the case of the Federal Government the moment an act was passed by a State authorizing the maintenance of a suit. Therefore, the only question in this case was, whether there was, within the meaning of this statute, a civil suit complying with the judiciary act. As to the sum in controversy, it would be conceded that it exceeded the amount of $500, and the United States certainly was a party. It was then only to be considered whether this was an action of a result of a civil nature at common law or in equity. Upon this point the Court cited several decisions, the result of which is summed up in the language of Judge Story, in the case of *ex parte* Biddle, a suit for partition under the laws of Massachusetts, for partition, by which it was held that "parties entitled to sue in the Courts of the United States are, in general, entitled to such in such Courts, all the remedies for the vindication of their rights which the local laws of the State authorize to be pursued in its own Courts." Affirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Parsons v. Bedford, 3 Peters, 433. The Court also concluded that from the intention of the legislation of the Federal legislature, this was a proper proceeding to be had, for Congress has provided for condemnation pursuant to the laws of the State, and the State had passed laws to authorize the purchase or condemnation. A suit of a civil nature at common law meant not the old and settled proceedings, as recognized at common law, but suits in which legal rights are to be ascertained and determined in contradistinction to cases in admiralty or criminal cases. If this be so, as stated by authorized decisions, then this case is within the eleventh section of the Judiciary act. The Court, then, considered the matter of the intention of the Federal and State legislatures, deducing from their acts that they intended power in the United States to be exercised under their State law by the Courts of the United States, holding that the act of Congress gave the power to act, subject to the State law. It has been argued that there were no authorities in the United States Court to act for want of jurisdiction, and none in the State Courts to act within the petition of the United States. The Court thought otherwise, because the United States holds concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts of the State. The Court understood judicially that the act of the State Legislature was passed with a view to the legislation of Congress in force at the time. By the act of Congress, notwithstanding an objection made, the Secretary of the Treasury was not compelled to select land before he had proceeded to condemn, but he had an option or discretion which had already been exercised in the case of the old Post Office Block. The Court rather expressed himself that this proceeding was an attempt to gain from the Government all that could be collected.

Mr. Robey, for Mr. Jerome, denied this in behalf of his client, and suggested that he asked no delay, but only a settlement of matters proper to be raised, in behalf of a client, who believed he had not received the value of his property, which he declined to deliver up unless upon legal process.

A jury is called in this Court for July 5, it being understood that the matter of these appeals would then be first taken up. The parties (Mr. Smith representing the other appellants) signified an agreement to submit their matters to the Court, upon a motion to increase their awards.

The decision was then made that the motion to dismiss be overruled, and time was allowed in which to decide whether the jury shall be called.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of the suit by Henry Smith against the members of the Board of South Park Commissioners and its agents, which was an action for trespass, for an alleged forcible eviction, the jury awarded plaintiff $12,50 as his damages. The plaintiff claimed that the Commissioners turned him and his family, consisting of furniture, boarders, children and wife, from a house which he lawfully occupied. The defendants set up that the plaintiff occupied the house without consideration other than the promise to remove when the occasion demanded its use, which consideration he refusing to fulfil, they, without breach of the peace or the use of unnecessary force, compelled. The Court signified by instructions that if the Commissioners, by their chief engineer, permitted the occupation of the premises by plaintiff, upon condition that he might keep boarders therein, and that he should deliver possession upon demand, the land belonging to Chauncey T. Bowen, who had rented the land for the amount of the taxes, and thereafter the defendants used force to evict the parties in occupancy, there was a right to recover, unless the jury should believe that the house was the personal property of the Commissioners, with a right to its possession, and the fact that plaintiff has sued in the name of Henry Smith, his real name being Henry M. Smith, this would not defeat his right, which same applies to the fact that one of the defendants, whose name is Barry, is sued as Barry. Wherefore, if any of the defendants ordered or requested any other of the defendants to perform the alleged wrongful act, each of those would be responsible, and the measure of damages would be the actual damages resulting from defendant's acts, unless there is evidence conclusive to the jury that there was oppression or wilful or reckless disregard of the rights of the parties ejected, and the payment of rent is not an essential element in the creation of the relation of landlord and tenant. But if the house was the property of the Commissioners, removed by them to the lot on which it was situated, under a right of occupancy, so as not to be a part of the realty, and the Commissioners had the right to enter, then plaintiff had no right (subject to other instructions) to hold and retain possession.

WHISKEY BONDS.

The Court, no jury intervening, is engaged in the trial of an action upon a bond by Albert Brinkerhoff and another against W. Osgood, H. F. Sillings, and others, to recover for an alleged breach of covenant. This was a bond under the United States Internal Revenue laws, the penal sum being $15,000, to indemnify lessors to Osgood, lessee, for a failure to return certain distillery premises under the conditions of the bonds, in good order. The lessors gave the usual bonds, accrediting the Federal Government with a first lien for taxes. It is alleged as breaches, that there was a failure both to pay rent and taxes, wherefore, as to the last, the Government seized, so that the property was never returned or redelivered, but, to the contrary, sold by the United States.

NEW SUITS.

Two actions on the case were commenced against one Jeremiah Day, in each of which the damages were laid at $5,000. The first suit was in behalf of a minor, Alexander Martin, by his next friend, who is the plaintiff in the other cause. In each case the charge is that defendant instituted a malicious prosecution and arrest for larceny.

An action for an alleged breach of covenant, was commenced by Catharine McCarty, as administratrix of the estate of the late Patrick McCarty, deceased, against Isaac Anderson, in which the damages are laid at $3,500.

Another action, against the Riverside Improvement Company, in assumpsit, was commenced by John F. Clark, who demands $9,300.

Assumpsit was instituted by George Morgan against Charles L. Pratt; demand, $15,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment as of June 3, 1870, was restored in favor of Richard DeWitt and Hannah Campbell, the executors of Alonzo Campbell, deceased, against [illegible]

[illegible]

Block 19, Original Town (171 South Water street), and in Lot 6, Block 50, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the southwest quarter of Section 21, 39, 14 east 3 p. m., corner of Canal and Wright streets.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by John D. Brewer and Samuel Nelson, partners against J. W. Jones, in which demand is made for $2,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 493 head, making total supply for week thus far, 3,225, against 3,768 same time last week. Market lively at a decline of ¼c for common stock, good cattle holding their own at yesterday's prices. Heavy sales and shipments yesterday and to-day have greatly reduced the quantity of stock anticipated to be light as balance of week. About 1,000 disposed of. Sales 93 Michigan steers, 1,037 to 1,118, at $4.75@5.25; 144 Ohio steers, 1,021 to 1,476, at $4.62½@6.65; 182 Indiana steers, 1,179 to 1,350, at $5.25@6.25; 182 Illinois steers, 973 to 1,340, at $4.50@6.25; 15 Missouri steers 1,265, at $5.12½; 34 Texas steers, 1,174, at $4.25; 17 Indiana oxen and cows, 1,220, at $3.50.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,200, making the supply for the week, 8,000 against 11,600 same time last week. Market active; $7.00@7.50 for Canada lambs; $5.00 for Canada sheep, and $4.00@5.25 for Western sheep. Sales 518 Indiana clipped sheep, 90 to 91 lbs, at $4.25@5.75; 401 Ohio clipped, 81 to 88 lbs, $4.87½@5.00; 84 Missouri clipped, 95 lbs, $4.50; 88 Canada lambs, 50 to 60 lbs, $7.00@7.50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 600 head, making supply for week 1,600, against 13,000 head same time last week. None in market for two days past; demand good at $4.60@4.75. Sales small; not of light weights at last figure. Should the supply exceed the demand a decline of 50c per cwt would follow.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The market to-day was stationary, the only real business being transacted in stock taking. Printing cloths are firm at 7¼c for extras, 64x64; seconds in 56x60 may be quoted at 6¾ to 7c at which price there is a good business doing. Brown and bleached shirtings as before, and other cotton domestics. The most life was apparent in standard woollen faced cloths, which are bought eagerly where the old wool prices are charged. Hosiery, carpets, and shawls without anything to note. At auction sixty large lots of cambric handkerchiefs were disposed of at former rates, and twenty-five cases of 4-4 fronting linens at the following figures; Webs, 1,600 sold for 48½c; 1,700 for 48c; 9,400 for 51c; 1,600 for 45c, 1,700 for 49c; 1,900 for 53c; 1,900 for 44c, also 56½c; 1,600 for 46c; 450; 1,700 for 49c; 1,800 for 52c; 2,000 for 61½c. Straw and millinery as formerly.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Beeves to-day 1,450, or 6,800 since Saturday, against 6,700 same time last week. Market no better; some fresh and stale Texans still unsold, but most other stock was cleared up at 11@12½c. Texans not selling; 3 cars Illinois, av 1,500 lbs, at $87; 5 cars good at 7½ cut, 12@12½c; 6 cars fair 6¾ cut, 11@12c.

Sheep and lambs—2,300 to-day, and 11,100 since Saturday, against 11,900 same time last week. No change in prices, save for extra fat sheep reached 7c with extra poor at 4c; fair selling at 5c; lambs, 7@11c; 1 car Indiana sheep, 84 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 75 lbs, 5c; 1 car Ohio, 79 lbs, 5½c; 2 car Kentucky lambs, 68 lbs, 9c; 147 lbs, 7½c; 1 car Jersey, 60 lbs, 11c.

Hogs—5,800 to-day, and 27,500 since Saturday; same time last week, 28,400; 2 cars sold alive, still fed; state hogs, 245 lbs at 4½c; dressed, 5¾ lbs, at 6½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 27.—COTTON—Less active; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour favors buyers; receipts, 15,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.55@6.15; common to good extra, $6.45@7.00; good to choice, $7.05@7.90; white wheat Western extra, $7.95@9.40; extra Ohio, $6.70@9.20; St. Louis, $8.10@12.00. Rye flour heavy at $4.00@4.90. Corn meal quiet. Wheat scarcely so firm; receipts, 79,000 bu; Northwestern spring in store, $1.58; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.59; to arrive, $1.60; afloat, $1.61½; winter red Western, $1.68. Rye nominal. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened at a decline, but closed with a better feeling; receipts, 429,000 bu; by steamer, Western mixed, 63@64c; by sail, 64½@65½c. Oats lower; receipts, 66,000 bu; Western, 45½@46c; Ohio, 47@48c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 20@21c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16½@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 8½@9¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 23¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $13.30@13.38; prime mess, $12.50@12.75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams, 9@13c; shoulders, 5½@6c. Lard quiet and heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9¼c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Dull; new, 9@11c.

WHISKEY—Buyers, 91c; sellers, 92c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Market very dull; No. 2 Milwaukee wheat nominally at $1.61; sales 88,000 bu No. 2 corn at 52c; 10,000 bu per sample, at 51½c; No. 2 oats at 38c.

FREIGHTS—Lower at 10½c for corn to New York.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; superfine, $5.50@5.75; extras, $6.25@7.00. Wheat weak; red, $1.75@1.80; white, $1.85@1.90. Rye, 85c. Corn quiet and steady; yellow, 64@65c; mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats, 40@45c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and irregular. Wheat dull. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 63@64c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $13.75. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon, active jobbing demand; shoulders, 5¾@6c; sides, 7@7¾c; clear rib, 8c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@14c. Lard, 9c.

WHISKEY—Unsettled at 90@92c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled; very little doing. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.50. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 40c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 28@29c. Rye and barley, nothing doing.

WHISKEY—Firm; 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Bulk meats better; shoulders 4¼c. Bacon firm, and unchanged.

HOGS—Firm at $3.75@4.10.

CATTLE—lower at [illegible] shipping lots.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.67; No. 1, $1.57@1.58; amber, $1.51@1.52. Corn steady at 48½c. Oats in good demand at 35c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and ½c lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.85; amber Michigan, $1.51; No. 2, red, $1.48@1.49. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 49½c; low mixed, 48c; yellow, 50½c; white, 57c. Oats dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Firmer; to Buffalo, 3½c; Oswego, 8c for corn, 8½c for wheat.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.33½; No. 2, $1.27½. Corn steady; No. 2, 41½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 29½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 56c. Barley firm; No. 2, 70c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 62,000 bu.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 27.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; red, $1.50; white, $1.65. Corn dull; 72½c. Oats, 50c, sacked and delivered. Barley, 80c loose.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $13.50. Lard, prime steam, 9½c; kettle, 10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c; sugar cured hams, 12½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—Wheat dull and unsettled. Corn dull and nominal at 50c. Oats dull at 37c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; held at 20½@21c in car lots; 21½@22 trade lots.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—TOBACCO—Steady.

COTTON—Unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; extra family, $6.75. Grain dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $12.00, cash, for round lots. Bacon firm at 5¾; 7¼@7½c packed. Sales 140,000 clear rib, loose, 7¼c. Bulk meats firmer, held at 4¾@4¾@6¾@7¾c loose; hams firmer. Sales, 50 tcs fancy sugar cured, 13½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, 7.00@7.25. Wheat, dull and lower, $1.45@1.50. Corn quiet at 47c. Rye dull and lower, 78@80c. Oats dull and unchanged.

OILS—Linseed firm, at 93c; lard in limited jobbing demand at 70@72c.

EGGS—Dull and drooping, at 12c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady, at 11½@12½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and held firmly; regular, at $12.00@12.25. Lard firm; summer, 8½c; steam, 8¾c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats excited and higher; shoulders, 4½c, with sales of rib at 6½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 5¼@5½c; clear rib, 7¼@7½c; clear, 7¾c.

HOGS—Steady at 4@4½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 87c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOURTH JULY

Proclamation.

For sale or hire, to City, Town, or Political Clubs,

Cannon & Carriages,

All kinds of fire arms and military equipments for the same. Also for sale, Cannon Harness, Wagon, Team and Plow Harness, Government Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Surcingles, etc. Also Wall Tent Flys, etc; Dump Carts and Harness for same, in good repair, suitable for brick yard and railroad excavating. GRANT and GREELEY CLUBS fitted out with Uniforms, badges, etc.

GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT,
195 and 197 Lake-st, Chicago.

STATIONERY

We have a very large stock, well assorted, and make the lowest prices in the city.

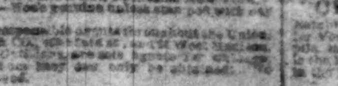
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.,
14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.



If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

HAAS' PARK,

JULY 4th.

Full programme in Sunday's papers.

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DAN. BRYANT,

and his EXCELSIOR TROUPE from New York. Positively SIX NIGHTS ONLY, commencing on

Monday Evening, July 1,

and every evening during the week, GRAND MATINEE Saturday, at 2. The original, world famous

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

under the direction of the celebrated comedian, DAN BRYANT, who will appear with Mr. J. W. McAndrews, the greatest plantation character darkey living. Dave Reed, W. S. Stanley, T. A. Harnely, W. H. Brockway, C. W. DeAlberte, G. W. Rockfeller, Morrissey, and Emerson and Bryant's brilliant orchestra. First time in Chicago of Bryant's plantation scene, "Uncle Eph's Dream; or, the old Kentucky Home." Prices as usual. Reserved seats to be had at the box office.

DEXTER PARK.

FOURTH JULY CELEBRATION.

Four Races--Citizens' Purses, $3,000

First Race, Purse $800, for 2:40 horses.
Second Race, Purse $800, for 3 m. horses.
Third Race, Purse $1,000, free to all.
Fourth Race, Purse $400, for running horses, mile heats.

All entries to be made before 9 p. m., July 2, at the Transit House. Horses eligible, June 1.

JOHN B. SHERMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

FRIDAY, June 28, 4th act of the Opera,

IL TROVATORE.

Count di Luni, Sig. Farini; Manrico, Mr. E. Schultze (who with Mr. J. V. Flagler, as Conductor, have kindly proffered their services); Leonora, Miss Annie Goodall. Preceded by

HOME.

By the WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

BENEFIT OF MISS ANNIE GOODALL.

Seats can now be reserved at Box Office.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

For 5 Nights and Saturday Matinee.

This evening HOME and 4th act of IL TROVATORE. For the Benefit of Miss Annie Goodall. Saturday, 29, Farewell Benefit on the south side of Mr. Charles Wyndham..........FRIENDS
Saturday Matinee..........OURS

Seats can now be reserved at the box office or at Messrs. Cobb & Andrews, Wabash-av.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Commencing Tuesday Evening, June 25,

EMERSON'S

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS!

For FIVE NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES. This troupe is acknowledged by the press and public to be the most perfect minstrel organization now travelling. Grand Family Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First time of the long promised sensation picture entitled

PROGRESS,

Illustrating the greatest epoch in the world's history, viz: the burning down of Chicago and its rebuilding, representing Chicago in ruins, and a graphic and truthful portrait of Potter Palmer's hotel in 1873 painted by R. H. Halley. JOHNSON AND POWERS' COME AND KISS ME—New Songs, New Acts, New Solo. Friday evening, June 28, benefit of Ben. Cotton. Monday, July 1, the world renowned Japanese Tommy. Saturday, grand family matinee.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,

Clinton-st., near Washington.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, AND DURING THE WEEK. Return of those Universal Favorites,

ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.

THE ROPE SLIDE, from the top of the canvas to the ground, one of the most daring feats ever executed by a lady every afternoon and evening. The grand Fairy Spectacle of *Cinderella*, by 75 Beautiful Children, every afternoon, when there are no Reserved Seats. Remember, the performance is out in time for all Street and Railroad Cars and Omnibuses. PRICES—Dress Circle Chairs 50c; Family Circle, 25c; Reserved Chairs, (none reserved afternoon), 75c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Maeder's Great Drama of Border Life,

BUFFALO BILL,
BUFFALO BILL,
BUFFALO BILL.

Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF CHARLES McEVOY'S

HIBERNICON!

AT BURLINGTON HALL.

Change of Programme, introducing New Songs, Dances and Sketches. Beautiful Scenery and Exquisite Music. Admission, 50 cts. Matinee Saturday at reduced prices.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL,

$5,000,000 IN GOLD!

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement, in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:

Wm F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman;
Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Homan G. Powers, Esq.

Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

EQUITABLE TRUST COMP'Y.

CASH CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTERED BY CONNECTICUT.

Organized to Loan money on Western Real Estate Security.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, Pres't.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice Pres't.
H. L. SCUDDER, Jr., Vice Pres't.
HENRY E. BOND, Secretary and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES.

Robert Lenox Kennedy, Pres. Nat. Bank Commerce, New York.
Eugene Kelly, Eugene Kelly & Co., New York.
Henry P. Haven, New London.
Chas. Butler, Pres. St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R., N. Y.
Adrian Iselin, A. Iselin & Co., New York.
Saml. Willets, Willets & Co., New York.
Peter McMartin, New York.

Applications for loans must be made to
OGDEN & SCUDDER,
Gen'l Agents, Nixon's Building, Chicago.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.

COOK CO. BONDS

Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House.

J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.

149 South Sangamon-st.

Statement of Condition June 12, 1872.

Total indebtedness of every description.....$1,475,534.96
Total means on hand to meet same..........124,701.89

Net indebtedness over means on hand.....$1,350,833.07
Remainder of capital unpaid..........2,756,453.82
Indebtedness due and to become due Aug 1..........691,327.76
Less means on hand to meet same..........124,701.89

Deficiency on Aug. indebtedness..........$566,626.17

The unpaid capital is double the amount of the indebtedness, rendering it absolutely certain that all debts will be paid in full ultimately. It is, however, impossible to collect a further sum of $566,626.17 in time to meet the certificates of indebtedness due Aug. 1st, owing to the unavoidable delays of making collections through the courts.

Suits have been instituted against a very large number of the stock-holders, residing in the different States, but it is impossible to bring them to final judgment earlier than October or November next.

Holders of certificates are assured that they will all be paid at the earliest moment practicable, and that in the judgment of the officers, the August certificates will be paid as early as the first of November next. Also that the latter will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from August 1st, until public notice is given that the Company is prepared to pay them.

The Company is perfectly solvent, has paid to claimants since last October $1,700,000, is protecting the interests of creditors by every means within its power, and only requires from them a few months further extension of time to enable it to pay off the remainder of its indebtedness in full.

The foregoing statement does not include any estimate or allowance for further losses upon policies still in force, which aggregate several millions of dollars.

A. DUDGEON, President.
J. R. PAYSON, Secretary.
CHICAGO, June 27, 1872.

EDUCATIONAL.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

98 lots fronting on Wellington, Diversey, Franklin, Wallace, and Humboldt-avs., will be sold on

Monday Afternoon, July 1, 1872.

Sale commencing at 2:30 o'clock at the salesrooms of

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

These lots are located just west of the Northwestern Railroad about half a mile from Maplewood depot, a short distance from Milwaukee-av. The new Milwaukee Railroad runs just east of these lots, increasing the facilities of getting to and from this property. The great improvements at Maplewood and surroundings have and will continue to enhance the value of these lots. To those seeking an investment, this property will be found among the most rapidly advancing in price, in the suburbs of the city.

The plats are now ready. Terms of the sale: ¼ cash, balance, 1 and 2 years; interest at 8 per cent. The title is perfect, with full warranted deeds.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AUCTION SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE

Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

One Circus Tent, 50 feet diameter; 1 Wall Tent; building material, gas pipe and fixtures, doors, windows and frames, pine kitchen tables, cot-beds, corn baskets, measures, paper bags, a large number of cooking and heating stoves, with furniture—new and second-hand, one steam cooking boiler and fixtures, suitable for cooking all kinds of food; also, 100 kegs cut nails, assorted.

Sale to take place at the North Star Mission Building, corner Division and Sedgwick-sts.

Tuesday Morning, July 2, at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 3 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

AT AUCTION,

A large and attractive stock of first-class Household Furniture and Carpets, Chamber Setts, Marble-top Tables, Lounges, Sofas, Extension Tables, Chairs, Bookcases, Show-cases, Office Desks.

100 B. W. Bedsteads in the White.
40 Rolls Wool Carpet.
18 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots.
75 Pkgs Assorted Glassware.
50 Spindle Bedsteads.
150 Mirrors.
100 Boxes Fancy and Family Soaps.
40 Dozen Shovels.
18 Elegant Parlor Suits.
1 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

On Saturday, June 29, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR NEXT REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF

Boots, Shoes,

AND SLIPPERS,

WILL BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, July 2, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

To accommodate our customers who desire to have the day before the 4th to attend to their retail trade. Of WOMEN'S SLIPPERS, CHILDREN'S COLORED and PLAIN POLISH, and MEN'S SUMMER GOODS, we shall show an elegant line.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs,
Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Regular Saturday's Sale

New and Second-hand

Furniture, Carpets, etc.

250 cases Glassware, 10 crates Crockery in open lots, large line Table Cutlery and Plated-ware. Top and no Top Buggies, Double and Single Harness. In addition, a large invoice of Whips, 10,000 Cigars, etc, etc, at auction on SATURDAY morning, June 29, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 148 Michigan-av.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE

And Lot 98 1-2 by 128 feet, Corner Calumet-av. and Fifty-first-st.

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Afternoon, July 2, at 4 O'Clock, on the Premises.

We will sell, without reserve the elegant residence of John Atkinson, situated on the northeast corner of Calumet-av. and Fifty-first-st. An elegant three-story and basement pressed brick, with stone trimmings, and gothic slate roof. The building is 27 feet front by 45 feet deep, containing 12 rooms, besides bathroom, pantries, closets, and laundry. Stationary wash stands, and all the modern improvements. Brick carriage house and stable, 20x30 feet, hennery, etc. This is one of the finest residences on the South Side, located near the grand Boulevard and entrance to the South Park.

ALSO, SIX RESIDENCE LOTS

Fronting on Indiana-av., corner of Fiftieth-st. Lots 50 feet front, full depth, to be sold at same time. Title perfect. Terms to be made known at time of sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

By HORACE REED & CO.

SPECIAL SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

THIS FRIDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock.

Ladies' and children's Aprons, ladies' and children's Dresses, Summer Undershirts, Mosquito Netting; also large assortment of Hardware and lot Cigars, to close consignment.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers,
44 State-st.

THE ENTIRE

Household Goods,

At 142 Twentieth-st., near State, consisting of Fine Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Kitchen Furniture, Stewart Cook Stove, etc, etc, all in good order,

On Saturday Morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

By HORACE REED & CO.,
Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE

Of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Side-Boards, Hall Trees, Book Cases and Secretaries, Wardrobes, Office, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, etc., at auction, Friday, June 28, at 10 o'clock. We retail new furniture through the week at manufacturers' prices, we being their agents. We have now established an upholstering department, and are prepared to get any work up to order at the lowest price, and guarantee goods in style and quality.

COLBY & WIRTS,

Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents,
291 and 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-ct.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

BANKRUPTCY.

Over $150,000 worth of

DRY GOODS

at Auction.

Important to the trade and public. Great Bankrupt Sale of Dry Goods.

At 97 South Desplaines-st., Plummer's New Block, near Madison-st., Commencing on Thursday, June 27, 1872.

A large consignment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting of West of England, French and German Broadcloths, Corduroys, Fancy Tweeds, Meltons, Full Cloths, Castor and Eskimo Beavers, Doeskins, Chinchillas, Cloakings, etc. Also, British and Foreign Manufactured Paisley, Cashmere, Broche, Queensland, and Llama Shawls. Dress Goods in great variety, such as Fine Black and colored Silks, Satins, Poplins, Sateens, Empress Cloths, Alpacas and Merinos in every shade and color; Lyons Velvets, Silk Plush Suitings and Velveteens; together with a large stock of Blankets, Flannels, Table Covers, Table Damasks, Turkey Red, Loom Dice, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Prints, Muslins and Sheetings, English and French Marseilles Counterpanes, Turkish Quilts, etc., etc., and other goods too numerous to mention.

Particular attention is called to the line of CARPETS embracing Ingrain, Two and Three-ply, Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels, Velvets, and others.

Sale to continue from day to day, until the entire stock is disposed of the whole to be sold without reserve, in lots to suit all, for cash.

Sales to commence at 10 a. m., and 2 and 7:30 p. m.

BY J. HOYT.

229 MILWAUKEE-AV.

Saturday, at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., household goods, chamber, parlor, and kitchen furniture. Also, large lot of crockery, and a general assortment of dry goods.

W. E. DAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 3d day of July, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at No. 77 Dekoven-st., the

ONE-STORY COTTAGE,

With two years' lease yet to run. Also, a lot of Household Furniture. All to be sold for cash, as the owner has to leave the city.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 24, 1872.

Messrs. Bartlett, Butman & Parker, Chicago:

Having suffered over thirty years with a serious scrotal rupture part of the time unable to work, and having failed during that time to find a Truss that would hold securely, I finally bought of Messrs. Pomeroy & Co. one of your "Common Sense" Trusses, which, in four months, cured me entirely, having had no occasion to wear it for the past two years. Yours truly,

K. WORMLEY.

Trusses of all kinds, including Marsh's Radical Cure, Hard Rubber, German and French Trusses, also, the most approved styles of Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c., adjusted perfectly, by

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
343 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRUGS.

"Old Salamander"

AT HOME AGAIN!

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Have REMOVED to their new stores,

92 and 94 Lake-st. corner Dearborn,

ON THE OLD STAND,

Where, with facilities unsurpassed in their line, and stock not equalled in variety and extent, they will be glad to see old and new customers.

FLOUR.

ORIENTAL MILLS,

IONIC MILLS.

The interests of these well known and popular Flouring Mills (the "Ionic" having been destroyed in the great fire) have been united in the "Oriental," which have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with the best and most approved mill machinery, making them second to none in the country in complete appointments necessary to the production of first class flour. Located as we are in the "greatest primary grain market in the world," our facilities for the selection of wheat are apparent.

We shall confine ourselves to the manufacture of the best grades of flour, both Winter and Spring Wheat.

A six weeks' trial of our new machinery has demonstrated its excellence, and we feel warranted in assuring our friends and the public that our Flours for genuine merit are unsurpassed in this or any other market. We shall give special attention to the

Retail Family Trade,

Keeping in stock the best qualities of all kinds of FAMILY BREADSTUFFS, which we offer in quantities to suit, delivered in any part of the city, without charge for cartage. The old customers of the "Ionic Mills" may rely upon being as satisfactorily served here as in the times "before the fire" on the North Side.

Our location on the principal thoroughfare connecting the South and West Sides will suggest the convenience of leaving orders with us. Orders by post will receive prompt attention. Our prices this week are

$1 A BARREL LOWER

On Spring Wheat and 50 CENTS A BARREL LOWER on Winter than for six weeks past. A written guarantee accompanies every barrel of Flour that we retail. Try our Flour and it will make you glad.

ORIENTAL FLOURING MILLS,

West end of Madison-st. Bridge,

NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

NORTON & CO.
J. D. COLE, JR., formerly of the Ionic Mills, North Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE.

HALF ACRE LOTS.

A half-acre equals five building lots, and is sold at $600; $50 cash down, and $50 semi-annually. This gives 5 or 6 years' time, or it can be paid up, and a deed made whenever desired by the purchaser.

Lots situated close to station on R. I. R. R., halfway between Englewood and Washington Heights; 16 feet above Chicago level; soil the best of garden land. Several trains per day, one reaching the city a quarter before 7 a. m., and leaving at 5:15 p. m.

Parties desiring to build, can be accommodated. There is nothing superior to it in or about the city for a home, or for investment.

A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to its beauty and desirability.

SISSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

Choice lots on Harrison-st., between Leavitt and Oakley sts. Apply to

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, 29 West Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE CINCINNATI & TERRE HAUTE

Railway Company,

Desirous of arresting the attention of manufacturers to the advantages of locating manufacturing establishments upon the line of their railway, will give to any rolling mill or blast furnace company so locating forty (40) acres of ground for works, and the coal in one hundred (100) acres of Clay or Owen County, Indiana, block coal field; those from one hundred (100) acres of the Hardin, Pope, or Massac County, Illinois, which will furnish them with brown hematite beds, and agree to fill at the railway's all orders for merchant iron required—for the railway for a period of two years.

To any railway car manufactory located upon its line, they will give twenty acres of ground required for works, the timber from 100 acres of the best oak timbered land in Owen County, and an order for 1,000 cars to commence work upon.

To any car wheel foundry or axle forge, the necessary grounds for works, and liberal orders for their products in kind.

To all other manufacturing establishments ample facilities in the locating and successful prosecuting of their works.

Circulars descriptive of the manufacturing points upon the line of the railway will be mailed to any address upon application to

MATT. P. WOOD,
Gen'l Sup't C. & T. H. R. R., Terre Haute, Ind.

War Department,

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.

A Medical Board will be convened at this office on July 1, 1872, for the purpose of examining various patterns of Trusses, and recommending those most suitable for issue under the act of Congress approved May 28, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers."

Manufacturers of trusses are invited to forward to the Board samples of their respective patterns, with the wholesale price of each, previous to the meeting of the Board.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.

Russia..........July 3 | Calabria..........June 29
Cuba..........July 10 | Abyssinia..........July 6
Scotia..........July 17 | Batavia..........July 13

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dimension Stone

Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 25th day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed new United States Government building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in its construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marbles, or Sand tones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, and durability, and their capacity for working under the chisel or hammer, one sample 12x12x12, showing on each face a different kind of cutting and on one the natural fracture of the stone, must be submitted in all cases.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use in buildings for at least ten years, will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished. The stone must further have a good grain, and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired, within one year.

About 280,000 cubic feet of stone will be required; the size of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate 60 feet; the largest stones will not probably contain over 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes in order that the contractor may make proper allowance for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment shall be made.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of the stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the Recorder of the county in which the quarry is situated, that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry, must accompany each bid.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Dimension Stone," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received until the 25th day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed, "Proposal for concrete stone, New Government buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. J. CHRISTOPH,

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND NOTE BROKER,
311 Wabash-av.

Late with German National Bank. Real Estate and Commercial papers bought and sold. Real estate bought and sold. Rents collected. Taxes paid. Money loaned on estate to suit, at liberal rates.

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
South Desplaines-st.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
68 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

...TAL MILLS. ...C MILLS.
...these well known and popular ... "Ionic" having been destroyed ... been united in the "Oriental," ... thoroughly overhauled and refitted ... most approved mill machinery, ... to none in the country ... production of ... "greatest ... in the world," our facilities for ... are apparent.
... ourselves to the manufacture of ... Flour, both Winter and Spring ...
...Family Trade, ... best qualities of all kinds of ... FLOURS, which we offer in quantities ... in any part of the city ... The old customers of the ... rely upon being as satisfactorily ... times "before the fire" ...
...BARREL LOWER ... 50 CENTS A BARREL LOW... for six weeks test. ...
...FLOURING MILLS, ... Madison-st. Bridge, ...OLE & CO., Proprietors. ...formerly of the Ionic Mills, North...
...AL ESTATE ...F ACRE ...LOTS. ... FOR SALE. ... W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Estate Brokers, ... West Madison-st.
...RAL NOTICES. ...ATI & TERRE HAUTE ...way Company, ... MATT. F. WOOD. ... Department. ... GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872. ... J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General United States Army.
...N STEAMSHIPS. ...D MAIL LINE ... BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, ... LIVERPOOL. ... P. H. DU VERNET, Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chi...
...PROPOSALS. ...r Dimension Stone ... construction of the New Government ... at Chicago, Ill. ... A. B. MULLETT, ... Treasury Department.
...oposals ... ...TOPH, ... NOTE BROKER ... Scales ... E S, ... RSE & CO., ...NGTON-ST.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 27.

Financial affairs are feeling the effects of the usual summer stagnation. There is still an active movement of grain, cattle, lumber, and the marketing of the wool clip, now beginning, promises to be large, but the balancing of accounts, in which the indebtedness for goods is cleared off by the forwarding of agricultural products to the East, has been, to a great extent, effected. The result is, an abundance of money in city banks generally. The month of July, though in many lines of legitimate trade an active season, is a dull one for speculation. The fate of nearly all the great crops, corn, wheat, cotton, etc., can usually be known in the last half of July, but cannot be predicted with much certainty before; hence speculation usually pauses for the first two or three weeks of that month. In local finances money continues in fair supply.

New York exchange was firm to-day, owing to a fair mercantile demand for New York funds, and also partly to the fact that the July interest on the Chicago City and Cook County bonds, due in New York on the 1st proximo, calls for about $1,000,000 of New York exchange, which has been bought in this market within the last day or two. Sales of exchange to-day between banks were quoted at 25c per $1,000 discount.

OUR CHINESE WALL.

In view of the chronic condition of work... strikes to which English industry has been subject for so long, but particularly during the current year, it is somewhat surprising that English commerce, and particularly the exports of manufactured articles, has increased largely this year over last. The returns for May are thus summarized by the New York Bulletin: "An increase of $[illegible] in the exports as compared with the corresponding period in 1871. The increase is 9 per cent over the corresponding month in the previous year, and 24 per cent in May, 1870. The items of increase include commodities in which the advance has been marked. In copper, for example, the increased exports in May last are 66 per cent in advance of the preceding month; while in hardware and machinery, respectively, the increase is 20 per cent; in ... 42 per cent; in woollen manufactures, ... per cent; in silk and linen manufactures, ... per cent; and in iron and steel, 24 per cent. The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the first five months of the present year amounts to the enormous sum of $94,900,915, an increase of 20 per cent on the corresponding period of 1871, and of 24 per cent in 1870. In English imports during the month of May, the most marked changes are in breadstuffs and cotton. Of the latter commodity the imports for the month were 1,354,384 cwts, valued at $28,604,000 against 1,494,013 cwts, valued at $22,860,140 in the same month last year. The supply of American cotton was half that of the corresponding month in the preceding year. In breadstuffs the imports were 2,047,164 cwts of wheat, valued at $[illegible], against 2,406,321 cwts, valued at $[illegible], in May, 1871. In other foreign ... the imports were valued at $7,201,120, an increase of $2,642,515 as compared with the corresponding month last year."

The Bulletin adds the suggestive comment that "the greatest increase of British commerce during the last five years occurs with countries which formerly traded almost exclusively with the United States. This country formerly enjoyed the bulk of the foreign trade of the republics of Central and South America and with the West Indies. Nearly all this valuable commerce is lost to us and is transferred to England. ... the commerce of the United States is constantly decreasing with the very countries with which we have superior natural and political relations, that of Great Britain is constantly increasing at our expense. As to the new and rapidly developing countries of China, Japan, and Australasia, we barely hold our own, notwithstanding the great advantages of our Pacific States." ... controlled the foreign trade of the countries mentioned by the Bulletin, it is ... as far as our natural advantages ... we should do so yet. But ... commercial policy of providing markets for our raw materials and ... within ourselves, surrounded by a ... wall of Protection, we are gradually ... our commercial relations with the "barbarian world" and doing our ... to assume that character of commercial hostility and seclusion which even China and Japan have of late years seen fit to abandon.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish the following quotations for Government bonds and local securities as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]s of '81	116	116¾
[illegible]	113	114
[illegible]	113	114
[illegible]	113	114
Jan. and July	114¾	115¼
Jan. and July	115	115¾
Jan. and July	115	115¾
[illegible]	111	111¾
(new issue)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Currency 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] gold	[illegible]	113¼
City and Town 10s	100 and int.	
County 7s	100 and int.	
[illegible]	100 and int.	
[illegible]	95@98	
[illegible]	110@110½	113½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Money easy, at 3@5 per cent. Gold more active, closing at 113¾@113⅞, ... at 2 to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings at the gold bank, $12,063,000.

Sterling firmer, owing to the demand to remit the July interest due European holders of American securities, and the scarcity of commercial sterling. Quotations advanced ... sight to 109¾@110½ for short, ... in some instances, 110¾. It is stated that some of the advance to-day is partially speculative on account of the Canadian ... It is reported that one German firm has purchased bills on London to $250,000. The Treasurer to-day ... on account of interest, and the redemption of 5-20s.

Governments closed very strong at ½ advance.

Stocks quiet and steady. Erie opened at ... to 54⅜ and rallied to 55¼. Pacific Mail ... and rallied to 73¾, rallied to 73½.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Coups, '81	117¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coups, '62	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40s	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Currency 6s	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	New 5s	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Old Virginias	42
[illegible]	[illegible]	Old N. Carolinas	33
[illegible]	[illegible]	New N. Carolinas	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul	53
[illegible]	[illegible]	St Paul preferred	77
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wabash	74
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wabash preferred	78
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	96
[illegible]	[illegible]	Terre Haute	30
[illegible]	[illegible]	Terre Haute pref'd	49
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	115
[illegible]	[illegible]	C & A preferred	117
[illegible]	[illegible]	O. & M.	45
[illegible]	[illegible]	C. C. & C.	92
[illegible]	[illegible]	C B & Q	34
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lake Shore	130
[illegible]	[illegible]	Indiana Central	38
[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Central	136
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Pacific	37½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cent. Pacific bonds	104½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Pacific bonds	91½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Del Lack & West'n	107
[illegible]	[illegible]	H. & Erie	31

REAL ESTATE

The following instruments were filed for Record Thursday, June 27:

... Twenty-second st, w f, 24x..., dated June 26; consideration, $800.
... between Bickerdike and Armour sts, ... alley, dated June 22; consideration, ...
... Paulina st, e f, 24 ft to ..., dated June 14; consideration, $1,400.
... Rucker st, n f, 24x92 ft, ... consideration, $2,400.
... between Hoyne and Leavitt sts, s f, dated June 25; consideration $1,000.
... Hodges Block 8, of Sherman's ..., dated June 6; consideration, ...
... between Elm and Hobbie sts, w f, ... dated June 27; consideration, $900.
... cor of Augusta st, e f, 50x125, ... consideration, $2,500.
... Sec 7, 39, 13, dated June ..., $20,000.
... Lots 15 and 16 in Block 70, ... and Robert's Addition, dated ... consideration, $5,000.
... Lot 7, and e 20 ft of Lots ... Addition, dated June 17; consideration ...
... Block 3, Cossitt's second Addition, ... consideration, $825.
... between Flournoy and Polk ... alley, dated June 27; consideration ...
... 118 ft e of Wabash av, s f, 22x100, ... consideration, $15,000.
... between Chicago av and Second st, ... dated Nov 26, 1871; consideration, $150.
... Block 2, of w ½ Sec 27, 39, ... consideration, $5,000.
... Thirty-first and Thirty-... feet to alley, dated June 5; ...
... the above, dated June 8; consideration ...
... cor of Flournoy st, e f, 24x100, ... consideration, $2,200.
... Block 26, Carpenter's Addition, ... consideration, $1,675.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

... Block 9, Hyde Park, dated September ... consideration, $3,150.
... Hitchcock's ... of s e ¼ ..., dated June 27; consideration, ...

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

... Section 9, 39, 13 (50 acres) dated ... consideration, $60,000.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 27—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 28s; ... spring, 11s 10d@12s 2d; white, 12s ...; Corn, 25s 9d@26s. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, ...

LIVERPOOL, June 27—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, June 27—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92 ...; bonds of '62, 91; '65, 92; ...

The Bank of England has increased ...

FRANKFORT, June 27.—Bonds of '62, 96½.

PARIS, June 27.—Rentes, 55f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, June 27—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11¼@11½d; Orleans, 11¾d. Sales 15,000 bales; for speculation and export, 4,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 7d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 25s 9d@27s. Cumberland middles, 37s 6d. Short ribs, 39s.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,840	4,147	2,224	3,938
Wheat, bu	29,050	25,910	68,012	34,124
Corn, bu	221,378	236,300	272,071	226,224
Oats, bu	42,030	26,475	169,332	7,675
Rye, bu	2,480	460	3,070	....
Barley, bu	400	720	400	800
Grass seed, lbs	38,560	3,000	23,000	....
Flax seed, lbs	20,880	25,600	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	20,000	1,200	....	20,000
Cured meats, lbs	16,970	64,480	216,000	160,130
Beef, brls	....	....	....	....
Pork, brls	....	9	3	1,025
Lard, lbs	1,695	41,340	207,450	12,000
Tallow, lbs	5,95[illegible]	25,680	72,860	23,000
Butter, lbs	45,988	105,580	27,900	89,400
Live hogs, No.	19,649	10,629	7,765	9,275
Cattle, No.	2,961	1,881	846	1,164
Sheep, No.	1,473	2,118	....	189
Hides, lbs	43,830	160,310	217,252	46,750
Highwines, brls	187	150	861	250
Wool, lbs	142,960	523,225	143,311	422,319
Potatoes, bu	1,712	2,960	238	....
Lumber, m	2,736	6,107	2,181	2,999
Shingles, m	1,760	4,28[illegible]	2,931	2,157
Lath, m	419	756	282	278
Salt, brls	....	4,500	3,387	2,639

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 299 bu oats; 696 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 81 cars wheat; 658 cars and 42,100 bu corn; 44 cars oats; 1 car barley. Total, (784 cars) 360,000 bu.

The receipts of flour at this port on Monday last were 3,555 brls; not 13,455 brls as reported. The error was the result of a blunder on the part of a railroad clerk, and exerted a very depressing effect upon the flour market here and at the East. Parties who sold flour at the resulting decline are naturally indignant.

The produce markets were less active to-day, with not much change in the prices, except in wheat, which was again lower, and provisions, which were firmer. The receipts of grain were rather light, and were exceeded by the shipments, as was the case with most other articles of produce. The shipping movement was moderately active.

In the market for staple groceries there was a fair amount of trading, but side goods were generally reported quiet. Prices underwent few changes, an [illegible] decline in coffee sugars being the only quotable alteration. There is a large and increasing demand for refined sugars and at the prices now current the market is firm, as stocks are generally reported light. Dry goods were moderately active, with little or no change in values. Standard cottons, as well as most descriptions of woolen fabrics, are being held with firmness. Butter was more or less neglected, neither the local nor outside demands being very considerable, and, under large stocks, the feeling was much depressed. In a small way outside quotations were being realized, but sales were mainly at inside to medium figures. Bagging was in moderate request at former rates. Grain bags are firm and tending higher, but other goods in the list rule easy. Cheese was quoted weak and lower, Ohio and Western factory declining to 10a11c. Coal was firm at $9.00 for Lehigh, $8.50a9.00 for Erie, and at $8.00 for Lackawanna. The fish market was fairly active, and for saltwater descriptions a tolerably firm feeling prevailed. Whitefish and trout were in better supply and were 25c per ½ brl lower. Oils, paints and colors were quoted quiet and steady.

The movement in lumber at the yards was a large one, but for common grades prices were not so firm. Choice descriptions ruled steady. Hardwood lumber continues to rule dull. In the metal and tinners' stock market there was less doing, and for tin plate, pig tin, and sheet zinc, a lower range of prices was established, owing to unfavorable advices from the East. The nail market continues unsettled, a few dealers effecting sales at $5.25, while others are selling upon the basis of $5.37 1-2a5.50 rates. The supply is fair. Naval stores, broom corn, beans, and cooperage ruled dull. Eggs were quiet at 11 1-2a12c per dozen for choice packages. Potatoes and poultry were inactive and weak at Wednesday's decline. In consequence of more liberal receipts, the market for wool was again quiet, and prices were lower. Railroad freights were dull, and to a few Eastern points agents were "cutting under."

Highwines were in fair demand, and firm at yesterday's outside quotations. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 86 1-2c; and 100 brls at Peoria at 86c. The market closed strong.

Lake freights were in good demand, and steady, though rather less active than yesterday. A total of 12 charters was reported, which will carry out 240,000 bu corn, and 80,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8c for corn, 8 1-2c for wheat, and 6c for oats to Buffalo; 13c for corn to Oswego, 13 1-2c for do to Kingston; and 14 1-2c for wheat to do. Through rates on corn were quoted at 21c to Portland, 24c to Boston, and 22c to New York. Wheat to New York, 23; oats to do 14c.

Provisions were quiet, but stronger, notwithstanding the facts that the receipts of hogs are again on the increase, and that the corner on pork has assumed a new character. With regard to the first point, it should, however, be remembered that the market on pork and lard is altogether an option matter on winter lots, and that summer hogs make no difference in the supply of winter products. The second fact is the sale yesterday afternoon of 18,000 brls of pork, in one lot, the seller being the party who was popularly supposed to have the greater portion of the pork here, and options for the delivery of more than the remainder. Pork averaged about 10c per brl higher on options, with few trades. Lard was firm, but inactive, none being offered; but a few settlements were made for the month at $8.35 per 100 lbs. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.40a12.45; do, seller July, $12.50a12.52 1-2; do seller August, $12.70a12.75; do, seller September, $12.75; do, seller December, offered at $12.70. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.85a8.90; do, seller July, $8.70a8.72 1-2; summer lard, $8.00a8.10. Dry salted meats, 4 1-2c for shoulders, and 6 1-2c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1-4a3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 11a12c for winter, and 9 1-2a10 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5 1-2c for shoulders; 7 1-2c for short ribs; 7 3-4a7 7-8c for clear; 11 1-2a12 1-2c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller July at $12.55; 1,000 brls do at $12.52 1-2; 1,500 brls do at $12.50; 1,000 brls do seller August at $12.70; 1,000 brls do at $12.00; 50 tcs lard at $7.87 1-2; 160 tcs do at $7.40 loose; 25 tcs do at $7.25; 50 tcs summer sweet pickled hams at 10 1-4c; 20,000 lbs bacon shoulders at 5 3-4c boxed; 50 tcs yellow grease at 6 1-4c loose.

Flour was dull, and nominally easier, but the market is not quotable, in the absence of buyers, due to further weakness in New York. Sales were restricted to 25 brls white winter extras at $10.00; 50 brls do on private terms; 40 brls spring extras at $7.00. Total, 115. Bran was again firmer, with sales of 20 tons at $13.00 on track; and 30 tons of do at $12.50, to arrive. A lot of new winter wheat flour, made from wheat raised near Dongola, Ill., was received here to-day.

Wheat was less active, and averaged exactly the same as yesterday, though most of the rates were made at 2a2 1-2c decline from the closing quotations of Wednesday. Liverpool was early reported 1d per 100 lbs lower, and New York was dull, though strong early. These facts operated as a drag, though our receipts were light and shipments rather large. There was a moderate shipping demand to-day, but it was principally for Nos. 1 and 3; very little No. 2 is wanted for export. The trading was chiefly speculative, and was most active in the latter part of the session, under the receipt of orders from outside parties to buy at the decline. Seller July opened at $1.27 1-2, declined to $1.26 1-4, then improved to $1.26, fell back to $1.25 1-2 and closed at $1.26. Seller August sold at $1.24 1-2a$1.25 1-2, closing at $1.24 3-4. Seller the year sold at $1.14a1.16. Seller the month was nominal at $1.26, but closed lower. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.27 1-4; 14,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15. Total, 21,400 bu. A very fine sample of new wheat was exhibited to-day by M. S. Bacon & Co., from Wayne County, in this State.

Corn was dull, but firm at the outside prices of yesterday, in spite of a reported weakness in Liverpool, and the continued strength in freights, while New York was easier towards the close. The shippers bought more sparingly, owing to the greater firmness; but speculative orders were numerous, and a good deal of "filling in" was done in a quiet way. Selling July opened at 42 7-8c, improved 1-8c, and declined to 42 1-2c at the close. Seller August sold at 44 1-2a44 7-8c; seller September at 45 1-2a46c; and seller the month at 42 1-4a42 1-2c, all closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 42 5-8c. Cash sales were reported of 27,600 bu No. 2 at 42 7-8c; 44,000 bu do at 42 3-4c; 15,000 bu do at 42 5-8c; 73,800 bu do at 42 1-2c; 27,000 bu do at 42 3-8c; 75,000 bu do at 42 1-4c; 3,200 bu rejected at 39 3-4c; 4,800 bu do at 39 1-2c; 3,200 bu do at 39 1-4c; 3,600 bu do at 39c; 800 do at 38 1-2c; 800 bu do at 38c; 400 bu no grade at 33c; 800 bu do at 31c; 800 bu do at 30c. Total, 297,000 bu.

Oats were less active, though still in fair demand, and the market ruled firm under the stimulus of light receipts, and shipments that are liberal by comparison with those of the past month. Prices averaged about the same as yesterday, except on August, which was dull and a trifle easier, at 28 1-2a28 3-4c. Seller July opened at 29 7-8c, declined to 29 1-2c, and closed at 29 3-4c. Cash oats closed at 29 1-4c. Cash sales were reported of 49,600 bu at 30c; 7,400 bu at 29 7-8c; 50,600 bu do at 29 3-4c; 5,000 bu do at 29 5-8c; 53,000 bu do at 29 1-2c; 5,000 bu do at 29 3-8c; 5,000 bu do at 29 1-4c; 600 bu No. 1 at 31c; 600 bu rejected at 26c; 600 bu by sample at 35c. Total, 163,400 bu.

Rye was dull at yesterday's figures, closing weak. Sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 1 at 59c, and 400 bu No. 2 at 58c.

Barley was quiet, but firm. There was some inquiry for No. 2 at 51c in ordinary houses, and about 55c in the Central, but none offered. Sales were confined to 1,200 bu No. 3 at 43c.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS IN JUNE.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report of the condition of the crops in June, principally wheat, from which we extract the following:

"Area of wheat, 96 per cent of last year's; condition 6 per cent below average. Last year's crop was estimated at 230,000,000, and the yield at 11½ per acre—say 4 1-6 per cent below average. The returns therefore indicate, in the first week of June, a prospect of 220,000,000 bushels."

The following tabular statement of the general character of the returns from 908 counties, including a large proportion of the wheat area of the country, shows that 48 per cent are unfavorable, 22 present an average condition, and 30 per cent are above average.

	Average. Counties.	Above average. Counties.	Below average. Counties.	Total.
Maine	6	3	2	11
New Hampshire	6	..	1	7
Vermont	5	4	1	10
Massachusetts	4	..	1	5
Connecticut	3	..	1	4
New York	1	2	30	33
New Jersey	1	..	11	12
Pennsylvania	1	..	37	38
Delaware	1	..	2	3
Maryland	..	..	13	13
Virginia	11	6	36	52
North Carolina	16	20	12	48
South Carolina	9	2	3	14
Georgia	19	27	11	57
Alabama	4	15	2	21
Mississippi	6	3	..	9
Texas	3	7	..	10
Arkansas	3	8	2	13
Tennessee	7	26	4	37
West Virginia	3	4	21	28
Kentucky	14	18	6	38
Ohio	2	2	48	52
Michigan	5	5	25	35
Indiana	8	10	38	56
Illinois	10	16	26	52
Wisconsin	10	16	4	30
Minnesota	3	11	1	21
Iowa	9	37	4	50
Missouri	4	8	55	67
Kansas	3	1	28	33
Nebraska	2	11	2	14
Oregon	8	1	2	11
California	5	8	6	19
Total	109	270	434	908

The prospect is gloomy in Michigan. A reduction of 8 per cent in area is reported, and the average condition is placed at 75. Thirty-five counties are represented, among which are Oakland, Washtenaw, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Cass, Lenawee, Livingston, Barry, and Genesee, which produce nearly as much wheat as all the remaining counties of the State. The counties named indicate a reduction of 8 per cent in area, and a condition 30 per cent below an average. Drilled wheat is more promising than that sown broadcast.

In Indiana the area is represented by 94, condition by 85. There is great variety in the returns; among those counties which have produced half a million bushels each, Carroll stands at 100; Shelby, 95; Park and St. Joseph, 89; Johnson, 75; Kosciusko, 60; Randolph, 50. Fifty-six counties are reported, of which thirty-eight are below an average in condition, and but ten above. In Kosciusko County frost as late as May 3 injured the crop. In some places the fly is reported, in others the chinch-bug, while drought has been general, though of unequal duration, and at some places still continued. The superior advantages of drilling and good tillage is repeatedly stated.

In Illinois the Hessian-fly is found in many places, and the chinch-bug is troublesome. The area in winter wheat is undiminished, but condition is 20 per cent below average. The following counties, which produced nearly eight million bushels in 1869, return conditions as indicated by the figures: Saint Clair and Monroe, 110; Madison, 100; Clinton, Randolph, and Perry, 90; Lawrence, 75; Macoupin and Montgomery, 60; Sangamon, 25. The remainder of the forty-six reporting winter wheat present a similar variation. In spring wheat there is a reduction of one-fourth in area, while its condition is a full average. Among the counties producing spring wheat largely the following report very favorably: Rock Island, Ogle and Boone, 105; Carroll, 110; Lee, 120; Putnam, 100. Of twenty-seven reporting spring wheat, only four are placed below 100, viz: Champaign, Menard, Massac, and Putnam.

The wheat prospect is good in Wisconsin; area of spring wheat, 98; condition, 104. Thirty counties report spring wheat, of which Brown, Iowa, and Washington only fall below an average. The following counties, representing one-third of the crop of the State, average 105, viz.: Walworth, 120; Green Lake, Grant, and Jefferson, 110; St. Croix, Fond du Lac (these two having 1,200,000 bushels each), 105; Washington, 90; Iowa, 90. Very little winter wheat is grown.

The prospect is cheering in Minnesota. Winter wheat is low in area and condition, but there is never full-sown wheat enough for mention as affecting the general crop. The area of spring wheat is 101, of winter 76, but the deficiency of the latter does not amount to a quarter of 1 per cent of the total average. In condition the average for spring wheat is 106. Returns are received from twenty-one counties, yet five of the number produce nearly half of the wheat of the State, viz.: Olmstead, 100; Fillmore, 125; Dakota, 120; Goodhue, 100; Wabashaw, 120.

Forty-nine counties in Iowa make returns of spring wheat, and eighteen of winter. The area of the former is 106; of the latter 102; but there are 40 acres of spring wheat to one of winter. The condition of winter is averaged at 80; of spring at 111. Only three returns (from Appanoose, Henry, and Carroll) place spring wheat below an average; eight return an average; and thirty-eight above average. The following eleven counties, which produced 10,000,000 bushels in 1869, averaged an increased area of 4 per cent above average condition, viz: Black Hawk, Clayton, Tama, Winneshiek, Clinton, Jasper, Linn, Allamakee, Cedar, Delaware, and Marshall.

Missouri comes nearer a failure than any other Western State. The area of winter wheat appears to be reduced 5 per cent, and condition is 42 per cent below average. Spring wheat is doing comparatively well, but its proportion to winter is only 1 to 13. There are reports of winter wheat from sixty-seven counties, and only Saint Genevieve, Crawford, McDonald, Reynolds, Wayne, Carter, and Perry stand above average. "A failure" is reported from Holt and Moniteau. The late sown winter wheat was severely injured by freezing, and the spring has been unfavorable. Chinch bugs in vast numbers have attacked some localities. Again and repeatedly comes the statement that drilled wheat is not winter killed in dry soil, and that sown broadcast is very poor, and in some cases have been plowed up. And yet some farmers and agricultural writers have not learned of the benefit of drilling and draining as a protection to wheat.

In Kansas the area is nearly equally divided between winter and spring wheat, with a slight preponderance of the latter. The result of the present crop will tend to make the disparity wider. The area of winter wheat averages 62, of spring, 140; condition of winter, 46; of spring, 108. There are thirty returns of the former, and twenty-nine of the latter. Only Sedgwick, Shawnee, Howard, and Linn, of the spring wheat counties, report low condition; only Crawford, Jefferson, and Washington come up to an average in winter wheat.

The prospect in Nebraska is quite promising. Though winter wheat is in very poor condition, it is grown upon a small area, and spring wheat is reported at 14 per cent above an average, with an increase of 13 per cent in acreage. Cass, Burt, and Lancaster together producing half a million bushels, average 112 in condition. There is no report of low condition, except in winter wheat.

Our returns from California are not full, though representing about half of the wheat area of the State. A large increase of area is shown, and the promise of a large yield is general. The returns of correspondents, together with information from outside sources, lead to the belief that an increase of at least 12,000,000 bushels will be made.

An increased area is also apparent in Oregon, and the prospect is good for a nearly average crop.

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were dull but firm. Wheat moderately active and easier. Corn active and firm. Oats active and steady. Sales on the call were 10,000 bu wheat at $1.25 1-2; 5,000 bu seller July at $1.26; 10,000 bu seller August at $1.24 3-4; 5,000 bu do at $1.24 5-8; 10,000 bu do at $1.24 1-2; 10,000 bu seller the year at $1.14 1-2; 40,000 bu corn seller July at 42 5-8c; 10,000 bu do at 42 3-4c; 110,000 bu seller August at 44 1-2c; 10,000 bu seller September at 45 3-4c; 170,000 bu oats at 29 1-2c; 40,000 bu do at 29 1-8c; 10,000 bu seller July at 29 3-4c; 5,000 bu do at 29 5-8; 5,000 bu do at 29 1-2c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller June	$12.40	
Mess pork, seller July	12.50	12.60
Mess pork, seller August	12.65	
Mess pork, seller December	12.25	12.65
Mess pork, seller the year	12.25	12.40
Lard, cash or seller the month	8.75	8.90
Lard, seller July	8.65	8.80
Wheat, cash or seller June	1.25½	1.25¾
Wheat, seller July	1.26	1.26¼
Wheat, seller August	1.24¾	1.25
Wheat, seller the year	1.14	1.14½
Corn, cash or seller June	41½	
Corn, seller July	42½	42¾
Corn, seller August	44	44¼
Corn, seller September	45½	45¾
Corn, seller the year	[illegible]	
Oats, cash or seller June	29¼	29½
Oats, seller July	29½	29¾
Oats, seller August	28⅛	28¼

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 27.

BUTTER—It was a dull day in the butter market, the extreme heat operating to check the demand. In prices there was no essential change, though the feeling was weak all around, the lack of suitable storage making holders anxious to realize. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 15@17c; fair to good grades at 12@14c; inferior to common at 7@11c.

BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. The exceeding firmness noticeable for some time past in the market for grain bags, is still prevalent, and any considerable increase in the demand would, no doubt, result in a sharp advance. There was only a moderate inquiry for burlap and gunnies, and the feeling was again easy. We quote: Stark, 40@40½c; Grahamston, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 38c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—This market exhibited a good degree of activity, and quotations were firm at the following range: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ⅌ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ⅌ 1,000, $50.00@60.00; building brick, $8.00@10.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ⅌ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, for which a deduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7 50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 00	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16 00
18x22 to 18x30	9 25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
26x36 to 26x40	11 00	21 50
28x36 to 28x44	12 00	23 50
28x46 to 30x48	13 00	25 50
30x50 to 32x56	15 00	27 50
32x58 to 34x56	[illegible]	25 50
34x58 to 34x60	[illegible]	30 00
36x60 to 40x60	[illegible]	33 00

BROOM CORN—The demand was small, at about previous prices: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; and brush, $150.00@160.00.

BEANS—We still quote prices as follows: $2.20@2.30 for fair to choice mediums, and $1.80@2.10 for navy.

BERRIES—The receipts from Michigan were mostly small and poor, with prices low on such, while there are good berries in from Racine. Raspberries were at low prices. Gooseberries nearly unsalable. Sales: Strawberries—27 cases poor, at 6@9c; 140 fair at 8c; 360 good at 9c; 215 choice at 10c; 60 fancy at 11@12c; 10 Triumphs at 13@15c; 11 cases from Racine at 12c; 20 at 13½c; 20 at 13@14c. Raspberries—30 bu from Cincinnati at $4.00; 10 at $4.50. Gooseberries—8 bu at 70c.

CHERRIES—In excessive supply, and going at very low prices. Sales: 100 bu grown in this vicinity, at $1.50; 240 bu at $1.75@2.00; 60 baskets from Michigan at 50c; 10 at 40c; 23 cases sweet at 13½c; 18 cases black at 6@8c.

CHEESE—The cheese market was again weak to-day, and in Western and Ohio factory a reduction of 1c is noted. Stocks are liberal and in good condition, and a fair business is doing at the following revised quotations: New York factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 10@11c; Western factory, 10@11c.

COAL—Prices were quoted steady and firm at the following range: Lehigh, lump, $10.00; Lehigh prepared, $9.00; Lackawanna, $8.50; Erie, $8.50@9.00; Briar Hill, $8.50@9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.00; Minonk, $4.50; Wilmington, $4.00.

CANNED GOODS—Business was light, and values underwent no visible change, the market ruling steady at the prices given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3 75
Pears, 2 lb	2 62
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2 60
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	[illegible]
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4 50
Quinces, 2 lb	4 25
Strawberries, 2 lb	2 25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2 10@2 25
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.50@2 65
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2 25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2 65
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2 00
Corn, Elgin	1 75@1 80
Corn, Yarmouth	2.60@2 80
Peas, 2 lb	3 25
Lima beans, 2 lb	3 30
Succotash, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Lobster, 2 lb	2 60@2 75
Lobster, 1 lb	2 75
Oysters, 2 lb	3.15
Oysters, 1 lb	2 30

COOPERAGE—Met with only a fair demand, at quotations which have been ruling for some days past. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@48c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The egg market was quiet and weak, at 11@12c per dozen. The supply was large.

FISH—Under more liberal receipts, an easier feeling was developed in the market for lake fish, and both whitefish and trout were quoted "off" 25c ⅌ ½ brl. For other descriptions the market was without change, ruling steady as previously quoted. We revise our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.25@9.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.25@7.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.35@1.50; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; Georgia cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Only a light demand existed for goods in this line, and the easy feeling noticeable for some time past continues. Values were without important change: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 10@12c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, $3.20@3.30; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@24c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 8@9c; do Western, 9@9½c; Michigan, 10@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a larger supply of apples, and sales were made all the way from 50c@$1.25 per box—a decline of fully 20c on the inside figures of yesterday. Lemons were in active request at $7.00@8.00 per box.

GROCERIES—Refined sugars were again lower to-day, As, Bs, and C being reduced ¼c. As the reduction, however, holders are firm, as the stocks are reported light in the principal markets of the country, while the demand is active and increasing. Other goods in the list were comparatively steady. A liberal business was doing at the annexed range of prices:

BI CARB. SODA—7@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25@26c; choice Rio, 23½@24c; prime do, 22@23c; good do, 21½@22c; common do, 20@21c; Singapore, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 18c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 18@...c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@15c; powdered and crushed, 13@13½c; granulated, 12½@13c; A standard, 12½@12¾c; No. 2, 12½@12½c; B, 12@12½c; X C, 11½@12c; C, 11½@11¾c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@11c; prime brown, 10½@11c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 75@80c; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@55c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@55c; extra, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, 75@85c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14@15c; cloves, 22@23c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@7c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Continues dull and weak, without further quotable decline. Dealers were offering the following prices: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@14.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were firm and steady at the annexed quotations: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry flint, 20@21c; dry calf, 28c; deacons, 60@70c; grubby, cut, scored, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers reported a better demand, and a much firmer feeling was noticeable. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7c
Bar iron	5 @ 5 9-10 rates
Heavy band	5 @ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Hoop	6 @ 6 9-10 rates
Oval	6 3-10@ 6 6-10 rates
Round and square	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian iron, No. 1 stained	18
Sheet iron	[illegible]
Norway nail rods	6½
German plow steel	9 @ rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 @ rates
Spring and tire steel	12 @ rates

LEATHER—The leather trade was reported active for the season, and prices were generally firm, especially so for light weights, the supply of which falls short of the legitimate wants of the trade. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
County harness	35@ 37
Line city, ⅌ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	80@ 90
Kip veals	90@1.00
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	40@1.15
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	26@ 30
County upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@ 22
Calf, country	1.20@1.40
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, damaged	33@ 34
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33
Calf	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1, medium	$1.25@1.40
Kip, No. 1, heavy	80@1.00
Harness	75@ 80
French calf, Jodot	40@ 45
French calf, Lemoine	65 00@85 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	60.00@80.00
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.60@ 2.00
[illegible]	1.60@ 1.80

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand was less active, and for tin plate, pig tin, and sheet zinc prices were lower. We revise our list as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Were in meagre inquiry at yesterday's figures:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18@ 20
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	17@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	17@ 19
Marline, ⅌ lb	21@ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ bale	20@ 23
Oakum, ⅌ bale	17@ 19
Pitch, ⅌ brl	5.00@ 5.37½
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.50@ 7.00
[illegible]	5.50@ 6.12½

NAILS—The demand for nails, to-day, both on local and interior account, was only moderately large, and sales ranged all the way from $5.25@5.37½ rates. The bulk of the transactions, however, were made upon a $5.37½ basis. We now quote: 60d, $5.37½; 8d, ⅌ keg, $5.62½; 6d ⅌ keg, $5.87½; 4d, ⅌ keg, $6.12½; 3d, ⅌ keg, $6.37½; fine 3d, $8.12½; blue 2d, common, ⅌ keg, $8.62½; clinch, $7.62½.

OILS—Trade was again reported quiet, and prices were steady as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 23½@...; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, 75c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 65@66c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—A fair demand existed on city account, but the movement on interior account was small. Prices range as follows:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12 00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14 50
American	12 50
Snow White	11 00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	4 00
English Ven red	4 00
English orange mineral	12 00
English red lead	11 50
American red led	11 50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	[illegible]

PUTTY.

In bladders	4½
In bulk	3½

POULTRY—The market was quiet and prices were easy. We quote: Live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per doz; live turkeys, 10@11c.

POTATOES—Trade was dull. Following are the changes noted in prices since the date of our last report: 40@55c for Western, and 26@35c for mixed Western. New, $1.25@1.50 per bu to $3.75@4.00 per brl.

SEEDS—Dealers are cautious about purchasing, and to-day prices for timothy and buckwheat grades, took a downward turn. Other varieties were unchanged, but easy. We quote: Millet at $2.25, and Hungarian at $2.40@2.50; timothy at $2.65@2.66 for fair to good; $2.75@2.80 for prime; clover at $5.00@5.25; buckwheat at 75@80c.

SALT—Was in fair inquiry at yesterday's figures; Saginaw fine, $1.75; Onondaga fine, $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy, without bags, $3.75; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.10.

TEAS—Were nominal at the following quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 65@85c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common ... $1.10; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@...; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The market for chewing and plug tobaccos was weak, while "smoking" was firm, with an upward tendency. We make no change in our quotations:

CHEWING—Extra, 85@90c; choice, 75@80c; common, 55@65c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 80@93c; half bright, 68@75c; black sound, 50@58c.

VEGETABLES—Everything in this line but green corn are going off at really fair prices. Sales: 200 boxes tomatoes at $1.00; 80 at $1.10@1.25. Cabbage—1500 doz heads at $1.25@1.40; 60 crates at $2.00@2.40. Beans—80 boxes at 75c@$1.00. Peas—40 bu at 75c. Cucumbers—60 doz at 50@60c. Cauliflower—50 doz at $1.00. Squash—300 lbs at 30c per doz.

VEAL—Sales: 30 carcasses good at 8@10c.

WOOD—Remains steady at the following prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market to-day, owing to increased receipts, was less active, and prices were weaker. Following are the quotations now current:

Washed, fine, in good condition	57@60c
Washed, medium, in good condition	59@63c
Washed, coarse	59@63c
Unwashed, fine	38@40c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	43@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	71@73c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 27.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,864	9,874	668
Tuesday	3,648	13,310	221
Wednesday	2,961	19,659	478
Thursday	2,500	13,000	500
Total	11,870	55,843	10,862
Same time last week	11,924	43,081	2,684
Week before last	14,208	46,773	2,468

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,243	6,484	....
Tuesday	1,882	8,253	....
Wednesday	845	7,765	....
Thursday	....	....	....
Total	3,401	22,502	....

CATTLE—Nothing new was developed in the market for this class of stock. Trade was as dull as it well could be, and prices were again weak and unsettled. The fresh receipts were smaller than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the supply actually on sale was considerably larger, as there was not far from 2,500 stale cattle in the yards. Under this supply and with reports of a further depreciation of values at the East, there was no chance for any improvement in the condition of the market here, and holders were but too anxious to close out, even at the low prices prevalent earlier in the week. To-day's receipts embraced some fine stock, but the stale cattle were mostly of low grade, which made the average quality poor. Nothing brought over $6.25, and, with two or three exceptions, no sales were effected at over $6.00, most of the day's business being transacted at prices ranging downward from $5.75. There were some fat corn-fed Texans on sale, but they were not wanted at over $4.00@4.50, while through droves were neglected at $2.50@3.00. Stockers sold to a moderate extent at $3.50@4.50, and good to choice cows at $3.50@4.25. The following quotations are little more than nominal:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.30 @6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.90 @6.20
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50 @5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00 @5.25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25 @4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
63	choice shipping steers	1,397	$6 25
21	good shipping steers	1,259	5 75
31	choice shipping steers	1,359	6 25
31	medium steers	1,438	5 00
17	rough, fat steers	1,380	5 75
19	good steers	1,416	6 00
16	medium, roughish steers	1,207	5 37½
33	choice steers	1,244	5 65
13	fat pony steers	1,319	5 00
17	fleshy steers	1,043	4 87½
27	good steers	1,021	4 95
23	fair steers	1,258	5 00
15	choice steers	1,317	4 85
14	medium steers	1,562	5 12½
15	stock steers	1,181	5 00
20	cows	1,181	2 75
19	medium steers	783	5 10
31	good steers	1,139	5 40
43	choice steers	1,259	5 65
39	choice steers	1,330	6.00
15	medium steers	1,380	5 75
54	medium steers	1,183	5 25
30	good steers	1,206	5 62½
24	medium steers	1,332	5 50
38	light smooth steers	1,200	4 95
31	choice steers	1,043	5 37½
48	good steers	1,168	5 50
45	Texas cattle	1,193	3 05
18	medium steers	1,296	5 25
16	fair scaby steers	1,188	5 10
18	medium steers	1,115	5 25
12	cows	960	3 25
26	light fat steers	1,064	5 35
54	good steers	1,222	5 75
13	cows	1,000	3 25
15	calves	189	6 00
13	cows	239	2 75
48	good smooth steers	1,350	5 62½

HOGS—Notwithstanding the heavy supply on sale (there were some 20,000 head in the pens) there was a tolerably firm feeling, and although trading was a little slow, holders managed to prevent any further appreciable decline. The more favorable tenor of advices from the east imparted a certain degree of confidence to shippers and in the aggregate a liberal business was transacted. The extreme range of prices was $3.60@4.05, the inside figure for interior mixed lots, and the outside for smooth, fat, even lots. Sales at the extremes, however, were not numerous, most of the transfers being effected within the range of $3.80@3.95. Several thousand hogs remained unsold at the close, and should tomorrow's receipts prove large, a decline can scarcely be averted, as a majority of shippers already have their orders well filled, and would probably not continue operations save at something of a reduction from previous rates.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
69	182	$4 00	115	198	$3 95	45	238	$3 95
61	189	3 80	71	198	3 95	51	233	3 95
37	247	3 95	36	194	4 00	48	189	4 00
415	201	4 00	57	222	4 00	65	225	3 95
23	220	3 80	57	206	4 00	54	218	4 00
35	230	3 80	48	230	4 00	62	179	4 00
61	281	3 80	54	267	3 95	67	215	3 95
58	242	3 90	62	189	3 90	77	205	3 95
50	300	4 00	33	229	3 90	63	208	3 95
51	165	3 90	46	257	3 90	86	241	3 90
45	327	3 70	57	271	3 90	42	234	3 95
148	335	3 85	101	252	3 80	31	290	3 85

SHEEP—The supply was small, but fully equalled the demand, which was wholly confined to meeting the demand of the retail trade. Prices remain nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 27.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,764	2,151
Shingles, m	1,760	2,931
Lath, pieces, m	419	282

CARGOES—The inquiry to-day was small, owing in a great measure to the light character of the receipts, and with the exception of a slight decline on piece stuff quotations underwent few changes. A sawed shingles and lath were unchanged in prices. Only three cargoes were left over.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	$ 3.00
Ludington, ⅌ m	3.00
Pentwater, ⅌ m	2.75
Muskegon, ⅌ m	2.50
White Lake, ⅌ m	2.50
Grand River, ⅌ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord	[illegible]
Railroad ties	.05
Two Rivers—lumber, ⅌ m	3.00
Ahnepee—wood, ⅌ cord	.10
Ahnepee—railroad ties	2.25
Ahnepee—cedar posts	2.75
Ahnepee—shingles	.09@.09½
Menominee	.03½@.04½
Oconto	3.75@4.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$16.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.10@18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.50@12.00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	2.00
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 125 m ft boards and strips at $17.00; 18 m lath at $2.00. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Willard, from Muskegon, 100 m ft medium quality, at $14.00 for inch and $11.75 for 2 inch; 20 m lath at $2.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Liberty, from Muskegon, 80 m ft, at $13.00 for inch and $11.50 for 2-inch; lath at $2.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Gem, from Muskegon, 85 m ft mixed, at $11.50 for 2-inch and $13.00 for inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Michaelson, from Ludington, 135 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Lorinda, from Ludington, 125 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

In this branch of the market a moderate amount of business was transacted, and for the upper grades quotations were firmer. Common qualities were steady. We quote:

First and second clear	$50 00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@52.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@45.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@23.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	25.00@27.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	22.00@24.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	25.00@30.00
A stock boards	26.00@28.00
B stock boards	22.00@25.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@16.00
Dry do	14.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@18.00
Pickets, square	16.00@25.00
Pickets, flat	13.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	12.00@15.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@40.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@35.00
Cherry	30.00@35.00

ON TRACK.

We make no changes in our price list. The demand was fair:

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... June 27.

Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 74 tubs butter, 55 scks wool, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 36 boxes fish, and sundries.
Prop G J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,200 m shingles, and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 2,000 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 91 bdls hides, and sundries.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt, 392 bars railroad iron, 1,000 sacks salt, and sundries.
Schr C. North, Green Bay, 25 m staves.
Schr Melvina, Alpena, 200 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 1,143 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 501 brls pork, 2 bls wool, and sundries.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 25 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 33 m staves.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 112 cds wood.
Schr Champion, Saugatuck, 30 cds wood.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 215 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Geo. E. Purington, White Lake, 128 m lumber. 63 half-brls fish.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 36 m brick.
Schr Guide, Plummer's Pier, 45 cds wood.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Ludwig's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 126 m lumber.
Schr I. L. Shank, Holland, 24 cords wood.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 8 m lath.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 121 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Colonel Heg, Muskegon, 151 m lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Plugger, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Willard, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr A. Bronson, Milwaukee, 358 tons iron ore.
Schr Radical, Carrollton, 114 cords wood.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr N. J. Whaling, Milwaukee, 300 tons iron ore.
Scow Laurel, Windmill Pier, 63 cords wood.
Scow Mermaid, White Lake, 60 cords bark.
Scow Coaster, Saugatuck, 50 cords wood.
Barge Bronson, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, 280 m lumber, 120 m lath.

CLEARED ... June 27.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 45,000 bu oats, 300 brls flour, 1,129 hides, 25 cases lard, 51 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, 30 bu potatoes and sundries.
Prop Canisteo, Buffalo, 16,623 bu corn, 5,616 bu oats, 200 brls flour.
Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, 14,445 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 15 pkgs lard, and sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 200 bu oats and sundries.
Prop Ontonagon, Buffalo, 30,000 bu oats.
Schr Columbian, Buffalo, 23,320 bu corn.
Schr H. C. Albricht, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Anglo Saxon, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr A. Mosher, Buffalo, 18,860 bu corn.
Bark Nelson, Buffalo, 31,500 bu corn.
Brig Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, 20,091 bu corn.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 37,594 bu corn, 200 brls flour.
Prop Vanderbilt, Good Harbor, 2 brls pork, 6 brls flour.
Schr Ostrich, Buffalo, 18,616 bu corn.
Schr C. J. Magill, Buffalo, 22,800 bu corn.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Buffalo, 15,600 bu corn.
Schr Amaranth, Buffalo, 18,800 bu corn.
Schr Autauto, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Yankee Blade, Harold, Canada, 15,104 bu wheat.
Schr Wm. Smith, Grand Haven, 8 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 100 bu potatoes, 300 dry hides, and sundries.
Schr A. Medbury, East Saginaw, 12,232 bu oats.
Schr Minnie Williams, Buffalo, 20,200 bu corn.
Bark Butcher Boy, Buffalo, 23,500 bu corn.
Schr Radical, Carolton, 20 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 500 bu oats, 150 bars railroad iron.
Schr Collingwood, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr Racine, Masonville, 150 bu oats, 60 bu potatoes, 5 brls corn beef, 12 hams.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The following charters were reported to-day: To Boston—Prop Brooklyn, corn through rate. To Buffalo—Prop Colorado, corn and oats 8c and 6c; prop Oneida, oats at 6c; Swallow, Collingwood, Metropolis, Cooper, Tanner, Brooklyn, Gallaten, all corn at 8c; Charles Wall, same; prop Ontonagon, oats at 6c.

MILWAUKEE, June 26.—Grain freights were steady and unchanged. Charters: To Buffalo—Schrs A. C. Maxwell and A. G. Morey, wheat at 8c. To Oswego—Schr B. F. Lummis, wheat at 13½c; schr Lydia Case, corn at 13c.

PORT HURON, June 25.—Engagements are as follows: Scow Col. Hathaway, bark, Forester lumber, to Cleveland, $2.50 per cord; barge Petronville, lumber, to Sandusky, $1.75; scow Maria, lumber, Au Sable to Cleveland, $3.00; scow Ganges, lumber, Au Sable to Detroit, at $3.00.

EAST SAGINAW, June 24.—The following lumber charters were reported: Prop Birkhead, Bay City to Cleveland, freight $3.00; prop Estabrook, Bay City to Toledo, freight, $3.00; barge Magreder, Crow Island to Toledo, freight $3.25; barge T. G. Lester, Saginaw to Toledo, freight $3.50; barge Mary Birkhead, Saginaw to Toledo, freight $3.50; barge Sheldon, Zilwaukee to Cleveland, freight $3.25; barge Morley, Saginaw to Cleveland, freight $3.50; barge Dayton, Saginaw to Cleveland, freight $3.50; barge Troy, Saginaw to Cleveland, freight $3.50; barge Wesley, Saginaw to Cleveland, freight $3.40; barge Brainard, Saginaw to Cleveland, freight $3.50; barge Gebhart, Burt's Mill to Cleveland, freight $3.25.

DETROIT, June 25.—No grain moving. Wheat nominal at 8@8½c to Oswego. Coarse stuffs are accumulating, from the scarcity of tonnage, and rates have made an important advance within the last forty-eight hours. For lumber, from Alpena to Detroit, $3 is offered, and from Alpena to Detroit $3. The rates hitherto paid have been $1 and $2.50 respectively. The following engagement is reported: Bark Fame, lumber, Byng Inlet to Detroit, at $3.50 on the rail.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, June 25:

DOWN—Schr Olive Branch, Saginaw to Oswego, lumber; schr Melrose, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr J. Holley, Racine to Kingston, corn; schr Penfield, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; schr Perry Hannah, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Hungarian, Chicago to Oswego, oats.

UP—Schrs Jennie Graham, Cossack, Orient, Acontias, S. J. Luff; brig H. Roney; canal boat N. Bowen, Bear Creek to Buffalo, iron ore; canal boat Amos, Bear Creek to Buffalo, iron ore; canal boat Antietam, Bear Creek to Buffalo, iron ore; canal boat E. M. Falt, Bear Creek to Buffalo, iron ore; schr W. L. Greenwood, Cobourg to Cleveland, iron ore; schr M. L. Collins, Kingston to Toledo, stone; schr Sassacus, Ontario to Cleveland, pig iron; schr M. F. Merrick, Kingston to Detroit, light; schr Whittlesea, Hamilton to Monroe, light; schr E. Kohen, Kingston to Toledo, light; schr Gardner, Port Colborne to Erie, light.

AT ELEVATOR.—Schrs Geo. H. Wand, C. A. King, Republic, Midnight, Pride of America.

WIND—North.

Miscellaneous Matters.

REPAIRING.—The propeller Favorite is receiving a new wheel at Miller Bros. ship-yard.

FLOATED ASHORE.—The deck load of staves, together with a trunk and books belonging to the barge American Giant, have come ashore at Long Point.

LAUNCH.—At noon a large propeller, built by Messrs. Linn & Craig for the Escanaba and Lake Michigan Iron Ore Company, was launched successfully at Gibraltar. She is a double-decked propeller of fine model, is well built, and the choicest material has been used in her construction. She will rate A 1 in every particular, and will be ready for sea in about four weeks. The same firm have just finished for the Northwestern Transportation Company a large vessel of a carrying capacity of from 1,400 to 1,500 tons, and, like the other, first-class in every respect. This is the ninth vessel that has been turned out from the yards within the last four years. The propeller will be towed to Detroit to receive her machinery.

VANVALKENBURG AGAIN IN TRIM.—The schr Vanvalkenburg, which had her sails damaged in a squall on Lake Huron, a few days since, has passed Detroit.

PROPELLER BARGE J. D. CROW.—This vessel is still ashore at Grosse Point. No aid had been secured up to Tuesday night.

SALE OF A STEAMER.—Messrs. Leopold & Austrian have sold the propeller Ontonagon to the Lake Shore and River St. Clair Steamboat Company on private terms. She is expected to arrive at Detroit soon, and will hereafter ply to and from that port in the service of the above company, instead of to Lake Superior.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE STRAITS.—On or about the 15th of July Detroit and the rest of the world will be in telegraphic communication with the Straits. This is a want long felt by our commercial and maritime interests.

BUFFALO HARBOR.—There have been frequent complaints of late by vessel masters of a dangerous obstruction in Buffalo harbor, directly in the route between Windmill Point and the Dummy.

AID FOR THE HURD.—The tug Wilcox, with a large hawser, was despatched to the aid of the propeller J. L. Hurd Tuesday morning. The tug Urania is also at the scene of the disaster.

HOW TIMES CHANGE.—The largest cargo which ever went by this port passed yesterday morning on board the new iron steamer Japan, from Lake Michigan. It consisted of 25,000 bushels of oats, 25,000 bushels of corn, and 100 tons of merchandise. The steamer came over the St. Clair Flats without lightering. There was a general exultation all around the lakes, not many years since, when a new brig called the Banner, the monster of the period, brought down 12,000 bushels of grain, although she consumed two days in lightering at the flats.—Detroit Post, June 26.

STEAM ON CANALS.—The canal propeller, Wm. Newman, completed the round trip to New York and back in twenty days' running time, arriving here on Saturday morning. She brought up the canal 150 tons of freight. The Captain says, with 7 feet depth of water, the boat will make three miles per hour with ease. His boat has passed more than twenty times. He claims to have demonstrated that this boat can fill the requirements of the law in relation to prizes for steam on the canals, providing the State would put the canal in the condition demanded by the State laws. The amount of coal consumed on down trip was 12 tons, and 1 ton additional on return trip, which cost $127.50, to which $30 for engineer's services, making $157.50, whereas it costs for horse-towing the round trip to and from Troy, $441.50, showing a balance in favor of steam-towing of $84, with the present obstructions.—Detroit Post, June 25.

A Tennessee Court Adjourns to See the Circus Pass.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, June 15.

Yesterday morning the Circuit Court was in session, engaged in trying an interesting case involving a question of commercial law. Colonel C. had just taken his seat after an impassioned harangue on behalf of the defence, and the tall form of Judge B. was about being raised to conclude the argument. Just then the noise of brazen music coming down Main street from Gay announced that the circus band-wagon was about approaching. An instant sensation was perceptible. Several gentlemen inside the bar took their hats and started for the door. The jury, influenced no doubt by the presence of such frisky youngsters as Esquires Brandon, Bishop, and Nickle, and Dr. Nelson began to be decidedly restless, and a suggestion was made that Court suspend until the procession had passed. Such a breach of judicial etiquette seemed to find no favor with the bench, but just then our genial legal friend H. suggested that some of the jury might wish to be excused, and Colonel C. remarked that he needed a little rest, but wanted to be present when the argument was proceeded with.

The jury caught at the suggestion, and in the twinkling the jury box and the bar were empty, leaving His Honor, however, still on the bench. Good time was made, Ex-Judge H. being among the foremost, and when the attractions had passed the throng returned. But where was His Honor? the bench was empty. A few moments more and he made his appearance through the west side-door. Of course, he did not go to look on, but, by a curious coincidence, the steps outside that door commanded an excellent view of the street for some distance in the direction that the music had gone. The Court House immediately assumed a grave aspect, and Judge B. proceed at once to demonstrate that not he, but the counsel for the defence, had been "acting the cuttlefish in this case."

ANAHEIM.

A Charming German Vineyard Town in California.

From the New York Sun.

In Los Angeles County, California, is a German settlement called Anaheim, containing an industrious population of nearly 2,000, which affords an interesting example of the benefits arising from systematic and organized efforts in colonizing a new country. Anaheim was projected in 1859 by a party of wealthy Germans in San Francisco, who formed an association for the purpose of establishing a collection of vineyards and homes for a certain number of their deserving fellow-countrymen. Eleven hundred acres of land were purchased twenty-seven miles from the city of Los Angeles, and divided into fifty lots of twenty acres each, reserving one hundred acres in the centre for a town site. The whole was fenced with willows; the boundaries of the twenty-acre lots made and fenced in the same manner. An irrigating canal ten miles long was constructed, which brought water from the Santa Anna River, and 400 acres of vines were planted before the expiration of the second year. Eight acres in each lot were planted with grapes, leaving twelve acres for pasturage and other crops. Toward the close of 1859 the Superintendent had successfully carried out the plan of the Association at an expense of $70,000, when the final action on the part of the Society took place. This was to settle German families upon each of the vineyards upon the payment of $1,400, just one-fiftieth of the aggregate cost of the whole. The selection of the vineyards was made by drawing lots, and each purchaser received in addition to his vineyard, one town lot, fourteen feet being left for public purposes. In 1865 the thirty Germans had made great improvements in their vineyards, and the whole settlement was in the most flourishing condition. The original vines were in excellent bearing order, and from four to eight additional acres had been planted. Small but substantial dwellings had sprung up in the willow ambush on every hand, while quite a bustling little town had come into existence in the centre of the plot. Anaheim is now fourteen years old, and is one of the most charming towns in California. It has its churches, school-houses, stores, shops and a famous lager beer brewery. The living willow fences, a liberal sprinkling of ornamental trees, its vines and large patches of brilliant flowers, give the place a delightful appearance. The people are thriving and contented. They produce still wines, white and red, as delicious as any that can be imported, and manufacture large quantities of a superior article of brandy. Los Angeles County is the oldest and best grape growing district in the State. Last year it made more wine and brandy than all the other counties in California.

Did Paul Have a Wife?

It was an early question whether Paul was married. The passage in the epistle to the Corinthians, in which he speaks of himself as unencumbered with domestic cares, does not preclude the notion that he might have been a widower—does not even prove more than that he went on his missionary journeys alone. On the other hand, he speaks of his assent to the death of Stephen, and of his commission from the Sanhedrim,—functions and powers that could not well have been exercised by a man who was not a member of that council. But we are expressly told that this great assembly of the Jews included only fathers, to secure a merciful interpretation of the law. An early explanation, too, of the "true yoke fellow" at the Church to Phillippi, whom he bids labor to reconcile or assist Enodia and Syntyche, recognizes the wife of the apostle in the phrase. The epistle was, it may be said almost certainly, written from Rome, and during the time of that imprisonment in which the perils of the Apostle's situation were aggravated by sorrow, and ultimately the desertion of many among his friends.—"Paul of Tarsus," by a Graduate.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:00 p m	*9:20 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*7:00 a m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:29 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 2:15 p. m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p m	*5:20 a m
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	‡5:20 a m

* Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10.00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:20 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:00 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	9:30 a m	
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:20 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:20 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	‡7:30 a m
Fast Line	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 p m
Mail	*5:00 a m	‡6:40 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:45 p m	9:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. ‡ Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	‡9:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ...

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Ferreston Passenger	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*2:15 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	10:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡9:00 p m	‡6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:15 p m	*6:15 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:20 a m	*8:10 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

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A. L. ROSE, 79 Wabash-av., late of Rose & ...
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Friday Morning, June 28, 1872.

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THE SPRINGFIELD CONVENTIONS.

The presence at Springfield, on Wednesday, of so many men of both parties so eminent in public life, certainly meant something more than a mere selection of candidates. Though there were double the usual number of delegates to a State Nominating Convention, and the outside attendance was beyond all precedent, there were no candidates there seeking office, and no caucusing or bargaining. The gentlemen nominated for State offices may be said to have had the nominations forced upon them. All the usual practices of office-seeking were missing, and the ticket, as presented by the Committee of Conference, was unanimously adopted in both Conventions.

The choice for Governor was a remarkable instance of the absence of office-seekers. At the Republican Convention, a month ago, there were eighteen persons seeking the office of Lieutenant-Governor, it being understood that that officer was to become Governor upon Oglesby's election to the Senate. Every other office had its hosts of candidates, and the balloting, with its attendant strifes, intrigues, buying and selling, continued until late in the night. How different was the case on Wednesday. Trumbull was the choice of a majority of the conferees; he declined. It was moved to nominate Palmer, and that gentleman, who presided, refused to put the question. The choice then fell upon Governor Koerner, who had been all along an advocate of Trumbull or Palmer, and he, with great reluctance, accepted the nomination. There has already gone up from the Grantites the cry that Koerner is a German, and was selected because he was a German; but the fact is, that the Conventions, including Mr. Koerner himself, and all Mr. Koerner's German friends, desired to nominate Trumbull, and it was only when the latter gentleman peremptorily declined that Governor Koerner consented to accept a nomination, tendered him because of his eminent fitness, his ripe experience, and his high character for personal integrity. Mr. Koerner has been a citizen of Illinois from a period dating back of the birth of a large majority of the voters. He has children, born in Illinois, so far advanced in years as already to have won political distinction, because of their ability. He has long since, in a life of useful toil, dwelt in Illinois much longer than the extreme term of residence required by the old Know-Nothing proscription. Twenty years ago he was elected by the people of Illinois to the office of Lieutenant Governor, and at that time had served honorably on the Supreme Bench of the State. The fact of his German birth has lost all significance in his forty years' devotion and faithful service to the State. A people who honor personal honesty, intellectual ability, and forty years of faithful public service, will not ask where the candidate possessing these was born; they will secure the man thus gifted for the office. As with the Governor, so with the other nominations. The Conference Committee, unimportuned by or in behalf of anybody, had the whole State to select from, and in each case the nomination was given freely and unanimously. For the office of Lieutenant Governor, General Black, of Champaign County, a gallant soldier of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, was nominated. He is a Democrat, whose devotion to the Union was superior to all other considerations. For the office of Secretary of State, Mr. Edward Rummell, the present incumbent, elected four years ago, was selected. For the office of Auditor, Daniel O'Hara, of this city, at present Clerk of the Criminal Court, which office he has held eight years, was unanimously nominated. For State Treasurer, the candidate selected was Charles H. Lanphier, an old citizen of Illinois, and who for twenty years was editor of the *State Register* at Springfield. The Conventions, with equal unanimity, selected as candidate for Attorney General the Hon. Lawrence Weldon, a well-known lawyer, and who, for many years, was United States Attorney for the Southern District of this State. These gentlemen have the strong recommendation of being fully competent for the duties of the offices for which they have been named, and the additional recommendation of being men of unimpeachable personal character. The ticket, in all that should recommend candidates for the suffrages of the people, is peculiarly strong. The Conventions have sought to win public confidence by naming candidates who deserve it.

The New York *Times* is reported to have made up an editorial estimate of the States it expects to carry for Grant in the coming campaign. The sublime climax is therein reached of 239 Electoral votes for Grant, to 69 probable for Greeley, and 38 doubtful. It counts as certain for Grant such States as New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Alabama, California, Oregon, Texas, Arkansas, &c. New York will give Greeley a majority that may reach 100,000, and Pennsylvania is preparing to go against the Cameron-Hartranft gang by 20,000. All the other States named will vote for Horace Greeley by handsome majorities. The editor of the New York *Times* may be a very good dramatic critic, but he has not been long enough in this country to make up predictions concerning elections,—not even for the Grant party.

"TRAITORS AND RENEGADES."

A portion of the Republicans who voted for Grant, in 1868, think he has done well. Another portion do not think he has done well, but profess to think so for certain ulterior purposes of their own. Still a third portion think he has done badly, and propose to elect in his stead a more able and conscientious Republican; in fact, a Republican than whom there is none more able or conscientious in the country. The question whether, as between these two Republican candidates, more Republicans will vote for Grant than Greeley, cannot be decided until the election. The first assumption, that the Greeley vote would be fractional, is negatived by the facts. The Liberal Conventions turn out as large a showing of staunch, original, Simon-pure Republicans, of working and fighting Union men, as the Grant Conventions. These are not mere pioneers, but are representative men. They know how the Republican voters of their district stand, and are studying carefully the gradual process by which they come, one by one, to distinguish between the Republican organization and Republican principles, preferring the latter to the former. The organization may wink at gift-taking, nepotism, violations of law, and the continuance of relatives, like Casey, of New Orleans, in office after their corruptions are proved; but that does not reverse the fact that official gift-taking is so great an indecency as to amount very nearly to a crime, and that the appointing of relatives is utterly un-Republican. The organization may indorse carpetbagism, centralization, and the theory that the Legislation of Congress ought to be framed in obedience to the President's will. But these are anti-Republican policies, nevertheless. The organization may thank the President for the payment of the National debt, though he had nothing to do with such payment, as some of our earlier Generals were thanked for battles which they had only telegraphed, forgetting to state that some other officer had fought them. Looking squarely at the Cincinnati movement, we find its policies to be:

1. Condemnation of Grant's Administration;
2. Universal Amnesty;
3. Civil Service Reform;
4. Revenue Reform.

None of these policies conflict with Republicanism.

The Republican party showed in its treatment of Andrew Johnson its complete readiness to condemn an Administration of its own election, if it proceeded contrary to its principles.

Wherein, then, do the epithets of Renegades and Traitors apply to Republicans who have none but Republican principles and candidates?

Is this but a repetition of the stale trick of the indolent and sluggish minds of all ages, in hooting at the men who have had the courage to make a forward movement in the march of progress? Franklin, Adams, Washington, Hancock, and their compeers, were the "traitors and renegades" of that period, in the estimation of those of their neighbors who were satisfied with the great and good George the Third. Every political campaign, from that day to this, has had its "traitors and renegades," who have taken some new and higher stand in politics, and been denounced for it by the mob they left behind them. Abraham Lincoln, during his first and only term in Congress, was denounced by not a few as a renegade and traitor, because he opposed the Mexican war, to which the Whig organization, though reluctantly, had given its sanction. The Democratic party denounced Trumbull, Koerner, Palmer, Wentworth, Bryant, and their compeers as "renegades and traitors," when they left that party to join the Republican. This was part of the obloquy which they as patriots had to sustain in obeying the plainest dictates of patriotism. Democrats held, or seemed to hold, that because these men had defended the Democratic organization on old questions, therefore they stultified themselves, if the party advanced to new positions with which they could not agree. Yet, because Palmer and Trumbull held, in 1853, that slavery was to be protected in the States where it existed, that did not imply that in 1854 they should sanction the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which removed the restrictions upon slavery in new territory previously declared free. The Democratic cry of "renegades and traitors" was mere froth and foam, not to say falsehood. Again, in 1861 and 1864, the Democratic party denounced the war Democrats, Dix, Logan, Butler, Stanton, and the like, that left it to join the Republicans, as "traitors and renegades." Yet there was no inconsistency in their positions, that slavery was to be protected so long as it held its peace within the Union, but abolished when it led the way in rebellion against the Union.

One would think that a party like the Republican, made up so recently of "traitors and renegades" from other parties, would lack faith in the virtue of those epithets when applied to its opponents. Its candidate, Grant, became a renegade from the Democratic party only four years ago, when he accepted the nomination from the Republicans. Wilson is a "renegade and traitor" to the Know-Nothing party. To say, therefore, that a statesman is a "renegade and traitor" to a political party merely implies that he is one of the *alumni* of that party, who has passed through it, graduated from it, perhaps with distinction, and subsequently entered into alliance with such parties as he deemed most nearly in accordance with his convictions. We know of but one statesman who, in all these changes, has been connected with any party with whose views he did not agree. Mr. Henry Wilson, in his letter of acceptance, speaks in these terms of his connection with certain past parties, which, we presume, were the Know-Nothings.

In the present case, the charge of inconsistency or renegadism is preposterous. Republicans have fought together until every one of their principles has triumphed. Mr. Colfax, in addressing his home friends, at South Bend, remarked that there is now not a single person in the broad land opposed to the principles for which he had labored. The battle being won, what cause is it possible to betray? Is it a Republican principle that we must vote for Grant? Nobody will claim it.

Whence, then, do the Grant organs borrow the impertinence to assail the foremost and oldest Republicans of the party, its Greeleys, Sumners, Trumbulls, Schurzs, Palmers, Curtins, Governor [illegible], Gratz Brown, Cassius M. Clay, and a million more, as "renegades and traitors," when, according to the confession of their own Vice President, there is no Republican principle in dispute, for them to run away from, or betray. When the rebel armies ceased their resistance to the Union, the sole duties of our armies was to disband. Were the troops from Illinois "renegades and traitors" because they took a different route home, or went into different occupations, to those from Massachusetts?

Let the Grant party but find out that the war is over, and they will then blush with shame to brand as "traitors and renegades" the colleagues who have committed no other offence than to lead in every conflict against slavery, and, that war ended, to lead also in every new conflict that is against slavery in any other form.

ANOTHER MEXICAN WAR.

Up here in the North and Northwest the friends of Grant have little to say about San Domingo, and what little they do say is to the effect that the annexation of San Domingo has been abandoned. But that is not the way in which Grant is supported in other parts of the country. Mr. J. G. Tracy, editor of the Houston (Texas) *Union*, since his return from the Philadelphia Convention, hastens to inform the people of Texas of the good news which he is authorized to communicate. The first item, is that the President has authorized the carpet-bag Governor of Texas to raise four regiments of troops, two to be used to quell Indian disturbances on the Northwest frontier, and two to go to the Mexican frontier. In the same paper is published a letter from the State Capital, announcing that Governor Davis is already issuing commissions to his friends to raise these troops. The experience of the Government in the Oregon, Montana, and California Indian wars, where State troops were thus employed, is, that each soldier costs $10,000 a year, and each Indian killed or captured costs $200,000. The raising of these regiments in Texas simply means the distribution among the President's supporters of $10,000,000 of public money.

But the editor of the Houston *Union* boldly proclaims that the sending of these regiments to the Mexican frontier means the forcible annexation of all Mexico. This, he says, he knows is the purpose of the President, and, as soon as the election is over, he will carry out his purpose of taking San Domingo, Cuba, and Mexico. Here is the statement:

> We learn that Capt. McNelly has orders to fit out a company of Volunteer Rangers to go to the Mexican frontier, and that other companies are to be formed for the same purpose. We also understand that these Texas troops are to form a junction with the United States troops which are to move from Camp Benton, Missouri, to the Mexican frontier. Some time since we stated that General Augur had called upon the Government for two regiments of United States troops for the protection of our Mexican frontier.

After referring to the other regiments for the Indian border, the editor proceeds:

> Of one thing we are certain, and that is, we are going to have lively work both on the Indian and the Mexican frontiers. Gen. Grant is in favor of assuming a Protectorate over Mexico on the first reasonable occasion, and he will find that occasion before very long, either during his present term, or after he is elected President the next time, which is now a certainty. *He may be unwilling to complicate the questions of the present canvass by positive action in relation to Mexico, but everybody can see that he is placing himself in an attitude to act promptly when the proper time comes.* His whole Administration, in relation to foreign affairs, has pointed in that direction. We should have possessed the rich and beautiful country of San Domingo before now but for the opposition of Sumner and Greeley, the two leading anti-annexation Radicals of the Union. This would have been equivalent to placing the American Government in possession of the key to Cuba and the whole of the West Indies. This was Gen. Grant's strategy to get possession of all the rich and beautiful islands in the Gulf of Mexico, including the Island of Cuba. But the Democrats in Congress, assisted by a few old fogy Puritanical Republicans, managed to defraud the United States, temporarily at least, out of all the wealth and glory which were in store for her. *But the plan of President Grant will be still carried out*, and we shall get possession not only of San Domingo, but also of Cuba, and the whole of the West Indies. *Mexico falls into our hands as a matter of course.* Every day something new is transpiring, calculated to tempt and provoke our Government to take decisive steps in relation to that country.

The gentleman who publishes this is the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Texas, and presents, as an inducement to the people of Texas for supporting Grant, the spoils of a conquest of weak, defenceless, unfortunate Mexico. Let the reader imagine the horror of a carpet-bag Government erected in each of the fifty States of Mexico, each Government supported by one or two regiments of troops. We commend Grant's policy of foreign conquest to the consideration of those who think we have had enough of war, and debt, and military usurpation, for at least the present generation.

The letter dated July 6, 1871, to President Grant, from Senator Spencer, of Alabama, which we published yesterday, deserves a careful reading, for the sake of the insight it gives into the reasons which have controlled Grant's appointments of Federal officials in the South. Spencer begins by bitterly opposing the selection of Warner as Postmaster of Mobile. He points out the necessity of preventing Republican disaffection, because, in his own words, "In a few weeks we enter upon a campaign for county officers, who are to govern and manage the next Presidential election." He then alludes to some previous bargain between himself and Grant, and complains that, during his absence in Alabama, "whither I had gone to harmonize our party in your interest," this "agreement and understanding" had been broken, notwithstanding the fact that he had "performed each and every specific of our compact in honor and good faith." He enlarges on his claims to attention, because, in Montgomery, as he says, "I addressed a large assemblage, openly advocating your renomination, applauding, indorsing, and defending the acts of your Administration." He suggests that Warner should be bought off with the Mission to Venezuela, or the Governorship of New Mexico. Then he recommends an ex-Congressman and ex-Elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket for the place, and says: "If this and other essentials be permitted, I pledge myself to redeem the State and place it under your control in 1872." Finally, he dilates on the joy he should experience if he could "achieve a Republican triumph for your benefit." It is, perhaps, needless to mention the fact that Grant was convinced by this letter, and removed Warner forthwith. Its publication shows that this President, who claims to be in earnest in advocating Civil Service Reform, dismissed a man, not because he was either dishonest or inefficient, but for the sake of controlling an election of county officers, who were to "govern and manage the next Presidential election;" for the sake of maintaining a "compact," in virtue of which a United States Senator had gone to Alabama to harmonize the Republican party in his (Grant's) interest; for the sake of paying this Senator for "openly advocating" his (Grant's) renomination; for the sake of getting Alabama under his "control" in 1872; and for the sake of achieving a Republican triumph for his own special "benefit."

Henry Ward Beecher sums up his candidate's character thus: "Men do not quote his speeches, for he makes none; they do not mention any brilliant political generalship—he has shown none. But he is steady, patient, honest-minded, and safe." We commend this frank confession of Grant's lack of political generalship to the fanatics who think, and the men "inside politics," who teach them to think, that their nominee not only crushed the Rebellion by his single arm, but has settled the Alabama Claims, reduced taxation, and paid part of the National debt by mere force of intellect. That he is "steady" in pensioning his relatives and military friends on the public purse; that he is "patient" in enduring all their crimes and frauds; and that he is "safe" to do nothing which the politicians, in whose hands, as he himself says, he is, do not approve, we frankly admit. If he is really "honest-minded," he shows a capacity for being imposed upon, which, in this age of incredulity, borders on the miraculous.

During a lecture against woman suffrage, in San Francisco, Tuesday evening, the speaker, an Eastern lady, was repeatedly interrupted by the hisses and jeers of some blatant women who disagreed with her views. When a man arose and demanded that the disgraceful row should cease, Mrs. E. P. Stevens, editor of a small paper, the *Pioneer*, drew a pistol, pointed it at him, and demanded an apology. She was disarmed by the bystanders. Her friends now claim that the pistol was a wooden one, apparently under the impression that this exonerates this specimen reformer of politics from all blame. It merely proves that, besides being coward enough to threaten an unarmed man with death, because he wished free speech protected, she was too much of a coward to carry a loaded pistol with her, and so had to content herself with playing at fighting. If such things occur in the green, vary green, tree, what shall we expect in the dry?

A few days ago we commented on the unjust discrimination made by the new Revenue law between wholesale and retail dealers in tobacco. It imposes a tax of $500 a year, with an additional impost of 50 cents for every dollar's worth of tobacco sold over the value of $1,000, on every person who sells leaf tobacco in quantities less than "an original hogshead, case, or bale." Other dealers pay but $25 a year. The effect of this would be, of course, to tax out of existence the numberless small cigar factories, which give employment to many thousands of men, women, and children. The Commissioner has since made the remarkable decision that "an original hogshead, case, or bale" may be of whatever size a dealer chooses to make it. This saves the small manufacturers from ruin by making the law a nullity. The whole case is an instance of the perils of hasty legislation on economical questions.

The Postmasters are publishing a nice little story about Senator Wilson's getting a poor soldier, whom he knew, appointed to a Lieutenancy. They argue therefrom his exceeding great love for soldiers, a love which is especially fervent towards their votes. It is natural that the Postmasters should revel over any incident in which office-getting figures. Their ecstacy seems to have blinded them to the fact that, by their own showing, Senator Wilson got this man appointed Lieutenant, not for soldierly merit above his fellows, but simply because he was his (Wilson's) friend. This is not most people's idea of showing love to soldiers, as a class. It would be quite as sensible to argue that Grant adores everybody by the name of Casey, because he has given his brother-in-law Casey a permit to plunder New Orleans.

The farm laborers of Yaxley, near Huntingdon, England, met lately for discussion. Their ex-employers, the farmers, gathered at the outskirts of the crowd of a thousand men, and, to show their contempt for it, kept rattling the wooden clappers with which boys frighten off crows. After enduring the insult for a short time in grim silence, the yeomanry suddenly rushed upon them, thrashed them with a gratifying thoroughness, and drove them into the town. Then they resolved to demand two shillings a week more than they had previously asked. This the farmers will be forced to grant, and will so suffer a further punishment for their folly.

The Board of County Commissioners have before them the job of adopting plans for the expenditure of half a million of dollars on a new County Jail. We notice that a day or two ago, there was a vote taken on this question, and a design adopted by the votes of five out of the fourteen Commissioners. We know nothing of the merits of the various plans, but, in order to place a proper responsibility somewhere, ought not such an important matter have the approval of a majority of the whole Board? As it now stands, two-thirds of the Board can declare that what has been done was done by the other third.

The Imperial German Parliament has voted down a proposition to employ women in the Post Office Department. The Director-General of the Post Office said, in the accompanying debate, that he was opposed to appointing women, because "Such was their curiosity that the secrecy of letters would cease to be respected." From the history of the experiment in America, this seems to be a very unjust charge. Certainly the annals of the Department present no parallel to the case of General Butler, with his historic handful of intercepted telegrams.

The Chicago *Times* involuntarily predicts the election of Greeley, even while arguing that he cannot be elected. Speaking of Greeley's forthcoming nomination at Baltimore, it says:

> It is the disbandment and disintegration of a party comprising *one half of all the voters in the United States*, in the face of an enemy comprising *less than the other half*.

Now, if one half of all the voters in the United States are "disbanded" into voting for Greeley, and less than the other half vote for Grant, will not Greeley be elected?

The New York *Times* gave currency to a report that ex-Governor Koerner had bolted the Cincinnati ticket. This was copied very extensively by the rest of the Grant organs. Very many of them indulged in exceedingly flattering remarks concerning the supposed new recruit to their ranks. Now that the often-denied slander has been so emphatically refuted by Governor Koerner's nomination at Springfield, it will be interesting to note the attempts of these latter to explain away their premature rejoicings and indorsements, and to prove that "Koerner isn't very much of a man, after all."

The Boston *Traveller*, a truly loyal sheet, publishes a poem on the woes of an office-seeker. It closes with these lines:

> And oh, to get that office
> I'll vote for Horace G.,
> Unless, meantime, Ulysses
> Should promise it to me.

The disclosure, in the last couplet, of the only tie that binds Grant and Grantites does credit to the *Traveller's* candor, if not to its judgment.

The Washington *Chronicle*, owned by Harlan, and so, of course, by Grant, announces that General Babcock has gone to Boston and Cape Ann, "on public business." Look out for Civil Service Reform, in the shape of new assessments along the Massachusetts shore.

POLITICAL.

Luckily for some of our public men it is fashionable to visit Europe, and handy to have something to look after in the Territories.

—The Democratic nominees for Congressman-at-Large, in Texas, are Judge A. H. Willie, of Galveston, and Colonel Roger Q. Mills, of Corsicana. Both men are new to the arena of politics.

—J. R. Blackwell, the Postmaster of Litchfield, Ill., publicly announces his intention of defending Grant from the "missiles of insinuation" hurled at him by the Liberals. He will hurl Horace Greeley from the "the precipice of life to the dark abyss of death," and "envelope" B. Gratz Brown in a "canopy of contention." That settles it.

—According to the evidence published in the *Congressional Globe*, ex-Senator Ross testified before the Investigating Committee that Senator Pomeroy told him his election cost $30,000.

—The Carlinville (Ill.) *Democrat* has passed under the sole control of H. M. Kimball, Postmaster, and is now unanimously for Grant.

—The Hon. James A. Garfield has been ordered to Montana to remove the Flat Heads. If the order is obeyed, we fear Montana will be depopulated. But why send General Garfield so far when such a number of flat heads are to be found in and about—Long Branch. These are the flat heads Garfield at heart wants to remove.—*Washington Capital*.

—In the California Democratic Convention the delegates-at-large to Baltimore were elected by the following votes, 163 being necessary: Ex-Governor J. G. Downer, 239; Judge James H. Hardy, 244; Senator Eugene Casserly, 185; ex-Senator Wm. M. Gwin, 170. It was declared of Gwin that he was "in full accord with the spirit of the resolutions;" and of this "spirit" the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

> Although the Democracy of California, in Convention assembled, have not explicitly said, "We are in favor of endorsing Greeley and Brown at Baltimore," and although the delegates to Baltimore are left "free and untrammeled," it is very evident that there is no strong objection to the Cincinnati ticket.

—The Democrats of the First District of California have nominated Colonel E. J. C. Kewen, of Los Angeles, for Congress. Kewen was the first Attorney General of the State.

—The Sacramento *Union* (independent), predicts that not more than one Republican will this year be elected to Congress, in California, out of a delegation of four, "because of the base treachery of Republicans in the late Legislature, and of Congressmen in the Goat Island job."

—The Chicago *Times* has at last kicked out of the traces. But it is not a bad riddance, after all.—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

—The fall ticket nominated by the Democrats and Conservatives of Alabama is as follows: For Governor, Thomas H. Herndon, of Mobile; Lieutenant Governor, E. H. Moren, of Bibb; Secretary of State, J. J. Parker, of Monroe; Attorney General, J. W. A. Sanford, of Montgomery; Treasurer, J. F. Grant, of Calhoun; Superintendent of Education, Joseph Hodgson, of Montgomery; Commissioner Industrial Resources, E. P. Comegys, of Lawrence; Auditor, T. J. Burnett, of Butler; Congress-at-Large, Alpheus Baker, of Barbour; J. J. Jolly, of Greene.

—The Chester (S. C.) *Reporter*, from the best information gathered at Columbia, thinks there is no doubt Governor Scott will force himself upon his party for renomination. It was understood that he was to give way to Moses, and that Moses was, in consideration thereof, to secure him the position of United States Senator. But now, it seems he is afraid to trust Moses to carry out in good faith his part of the bargain, and, on the principle of a bird in the hand, etc., is determined to hold on to the gubernatorial chair.

—The Paducah *Kentuckian*, one of the four daily newspapers in the State, and the leading Democratic journal in Southwestern Kentucky, has, with the last issue, placed the Greeley and Brown ticket at the head of its columns.

—As the prospects of Greeley's nomination at Baltimore grow more and more certain, the number of Greeley Republicans continues to increase. A leading Liberal, in Oswego, N. Y., exhibited the other day a list of 280 Republicans who had signified their intention to vote for Greeley.

—The animosities and bitterness aroused by the re-nomination of Jasper Packard, for Congress, and the determination of his Republican opponents to defeat him, has so frightened that gentleman and the "ring-masters" who nominated him, that serious thoughts are evidently entertained of trying to heal the schism by withdrawing Packard from the contest if that be necessary to do it.—*South Bend (Ind.) Union*.

PERSONAL.

The Duke of Buckingham-Chandos is expected to visit us.

—James Russell Lowell is going to Europe to be gone for two years.

—General D. H. Hill has assumed editorial control of the Charlotte (N. C.) *Daily Dispatch*.

—W. O. Hughart, late President of the Connelsville (Pa.) Railroad, has been appointed Receiver on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

—Charles Francis Adams says he never saw President Grant until after his appointment as Commissioner to attend the Geneva Conference.

—The Rev. F. H. Hedge, D. D., has resigned as pastor of the First Church, Brookline, Mass., to become resident professor of German at Cambridge.

—Burden, of Troy, has made $11,000,000 out of his patent horse shoe.

—The Rev. J. J. Thompson, of Cincinnati, who came near being killed for a kiss, will be about again in a few weeks.

—Judge A. S. Merrimon, the Conservative-Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, never took a drink of whiskey or brandy, never used tobacco, never swore or used an oath, and knows not one card from another.

—A brother-in-law of Senator Tipton has been deprived of his situation in the Land Office.

—From the Mobile *Tribune*: It is pretty generally conceded that one of President Grant's military family creates Adam Badeau-der. Oh!

—Michael Scanlan, who started his *Irish Republic* in Chicago, has moved its publication office from New York to Washington.

—General Williams, of Richmond, Kentucky, is wearing this summer a pair of linen pants which have reached their forty-ninth year.

—Isaac Parker, a brother of the late Rev. Theodore Parker, died on Friday at the old homestead in Lexington, Mass. Many years ago Mr. Parker drove a stage between Waltham and Boston.

—Tom Scott, who is making the overland journey along the route of his Texas & Southern Pacific Railroad, is about due at San Diego.

—If Bazaine be found guilty of the charges brought against him, the martial law of France condemns him to death. There is no alternative punishment.

—Judge R. P. Dick, of Guilford, N. C., was last week sworn as United States District Judge.

—The Hon. Horace Gray of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, who was to have sailed for Europe, Tuesday, fell, in Boston, last Saturday, fracturing his arm.

—There was a rumor in circulation in Harrisburg, Pa., on Saturday last, to the effect that Governor Geary had been killed in a collision on a railroad, while *en route* home from the Boston Jubilee.

—One of the Washington letter-writers says of Adelbert Ames:

> The little Senator from Mississippi, chiefly distinguished for having General Butler for father-in-law, is also gone—not to Mississippi, surely, because he has no residence there according to Governor Alcorn—but, probably, to Gloucester, his father-in-law's country residence. If there is a weaker, simpler, prettier, cleaner Senator in that body, than little Albert Ames, he is not developed. He is as "fresh as the twitter of birds." His hair is most accurately parted, with neither a hair too much or too little on either side, and it is oiled until it shines. His linen is of an irreproachable purity; his boots just a little less shiny than his hair, and his coat is of the finest broadcloth, with not even a speck of dust or lint upon it. His hands are the work of nature, assisted by consummate art. They are as white and pure as a lady's. His nails are pink and bright with frequent polishing, and his little form is so erect and stiff and straight, and his eyes turned so directly to the front, that you wonder whether he was made that way by the Creator for an experiment, or whether he tries to show the Creator what a wonderful creation little Albert Ames is. All the romantic young girls in the city will miss from the avenue the sweet little Senator from Mississippi.

A Fearful Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While we are battling for reforms in the administration of the laws of the United States, let us not forget to notice the necessary reformation in the administration of some of our own laws, passed for the protection of the people within the city of Chicago.

The warm weather that is now upon us has developed the most terrible and sickening smell, arising from decaying animal matter that has been drawn out from the slaughter-houses during the winter and spring months, and deposited in fields in piles, some of which are only partially covered, and other portions left uncovered, so that, when the wind is strong, it will be smelt for miles. It seems the Board of Health is powerless; at least, it has failed as yet to abate or prevent these extraordinary offences within our city. It is reported that it gave a permission, during the winter, to parties to draw this matter from the slaughter-houses, and deposit it within the city, requiring it to be buried. If that is true, the people in the South Division, at least, will be willing to dispense with that portion of their service. The machinery which the Board of Health has to enforce the ordinance in regard to these nuisances, is badly out of order, and must be repaired before it can successfully enforce the laws. The slaughter-house men employ irresponsible teamsters to draw this filth away from their houses,—they don't care where. The teamsters go out on some lot that is vacant, or go and hire the use of some land, and cover it over; for which the owner or occupant receives 50 or more cents for each load so deposited. Now, the way to remedy this is to amend the ordinance, and make the owner or occupant of the land responsible for knowingly permitting this to be done. One of the last cases the Board of Health had tried before our Police Court, the Court fined the parties $25, and $5 a day for each succeeding day that they continued to draw from these houses and deposit within the city; which, they consider, is a license or indulgence granted by the Court, and are perfectly willing to pay the sum demanded, and have been drawing ever since.

What can be done to make a reform in this abuse, is a question to be submitted to the Board of Health, the Common Council, and the Grand Jury. A REFORMER.

CHICAGO, June 25.

Liberalism in Knox County, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Knox County may be said to be the banner Greeley county of the State. The men engaged in the interest of the Cincinnati nominees are among the most intelligent and earnest citizens of this section, who are heartily sick of the military despotism which has prevailed for the past four years, and are lending their aid with commendable zeal in bringing about a change which is so universally demanded, and toward the accomplishment of which object every honest and liberty-loving citizen should be a co-worker. Our numbers are large, and embrace the clergyman, the professor, the lawyer, the doctor, the farmer, the merchant, the laborer, and the capitalist. The colored people are also moving in the matter, and, after the 9th of July, many will be found in the Liberal ranks. The Democracy are almost a unit for Greeley. At their County Convention, held recently, the strongest sentiments were expressed on every hand in favor of his indorsement at Baltimore, and a resolution passed pledging the support of the Convention to the nominees of that body.

The organ of the Liberal party in this vicinity is the Galesburg *Free Press*, to whose strenuous efforts its certain success is largely due. With the aid of this faithful champion of Reform, Knox County will go into the canvass, and come out, in November next, with victory perched upon her banners. FACT.

WASHINGTON.

The Situation in Politics.

Sketches of Man Current—A Can of Mushrooms.

The Geranium Ticket of Randolph—Some Carpet-Bag Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

Secretary Delano has returned to the city. This man is an acute business man, with an eye to the main chance, and is annually beaten in politics by John Sherman. Neither his antecedents nor his intentions qualify him for the vast functions he exercises over all the affairs of Public Lands, Indians, Pensions, Patents, and Railways. In the first year of Pierce's Presidency, he was a party to the sale of a lighthouse contract with the son of Tom Corwin and one McGinnis, which a Committee of Congress pronounced corrupt and scandalous, and Mr. Delano temporarily withdrew beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and was so reported officially. He is the wealthiest man in the Cabinet, and still in pursuit of fortune. In connection with Simon Cameron, he has purchased from the State of Georgia the Georgia Central Railway, paying therefor, it is related, less than $500,000. This purchase having been made when the convict Bullock was Governor, the State is now suing to recover the road, on the ground that its sale was fraudulent and void. Robert Toombs was retained by the State, and the mysterious negligence he has observed, combined with his denunciation of Mr. Greeley, leads to the charge that he has joined the Ring. Cameron, Delano, and Horace Porter went together to Georgia when this sale was made, attending some fair or other; and, on that trip, Forney and Cameron smoked the pipe of peace.

Mr. Delano is now shrewdly suspected of being a party to the Emma Mine operation, which has a disgraceful context, and is already besmeared with secrecy and lawlessness.

THE EMMA MINE

was taken in charge, some time ago, by Trenor W. Park, William M. Stewart (United States Senator), and Tom Sunderland, of California. Stewart obtained, between sunset and sunrise, a patent for this disputed mine from Delano, with which patent he and the rest went to London, took Bob Schenck, our Minister there, into the partnership, stocked the mine, and disposed of it to foreign capitalists for about $5,000,000. Schenck disgraced his mission by lending his name to the advertisements of the mine, and, after the sale of the stock was fully accomplished at the figure of 20 per cent above par, the high contracting Americans unloaded. Park is reputed to have come back with between two and three millions of specie, and to have telegraphed to Hussey, of Salt Lake City, to unload as soon as possible, in order to anticipate the new movement.

What is to be the new movement? Let us guess.

When Stewart, Park & Co. obtained, out of business hours—either through the Delanos, father or son, or McDonald, their Missouri striker, or some other effigy of the primitive animal which crawled on its belly,—a patent for the Emma Mine, and paid go-betweens for this patent, they were aware that a prior, and probably legitimate, patent for the Emma Mine existed in the hands of one Haskins. Mr. Haskins had bought out all the mining rights in the Emma Mine from its early workers, at a cost of nearly $100,000. Over his rights, W. M. Stewart & Co. "rushed" the Delano midnight patent. Stamped with the broad seal of the United States, it passed current in England, where they are not aware that a mining patent is not necessarily a title. The patent puts in possession; the title is a matter for contest at law. Now, my guess is this: that the Parke-Stewart-Sunderland crowd mean to buy up Haskins' title, let the Delano family into the job, and either force the English buyers of the patent to purchase the Haskins rights at a high figure, or to "bear" down the Emma Mine stock and repurchase it. The Emma Mine is now paying at the rate of 18 per cent a year upon a capital of six millions, and a new obstacle thrown in the way of possession is money all round to the chaps who have unloaded. Haskins is poor, and can probably be bought out for $200,000. Good judges say that his title will stand the test of law, and that the Stewart & Parke Company sold the other title with a suspicion of its legality, and used the ignorance of William M. Evarts to strengthen it with an opinion.

I want to know these few things: When John Delano is appointed to remove Red Cloud's band, what is he doing at Salt Lake City? Will he, Stewart, Sunderland, and Parke meet at or near Omaha, in the latter part of this week? What is he going to Salt Lake a second time for? What do they all want to interview Haskins for?

And, lastly, does Columbus Delano suppose that men paid to stay in Washington and watch such as he, are not aware of what he is about?

God help this poor realm of the United States in the hands of the dregs of the Republican party, and such a rotten Cabinet as Grant's!

MEMS. OF NEWS.

Ben. Butler indorses the Philadelphia platform by calling Civil Service Reform, for which it pronounced, a humbug. Ben. has fairly turned the tables on Grant, whom he has bottled, and corked, and drunk.

Miss Grant, it is said, is to be married to a Scotch Lord. Right! This accounts for the New York *Nation's* renewed reverence for Grant. It loves its Lord.

J. F. Cake, the best hotel-keeper we have known here for many years, will open Willard's Hotel in the fall, on a long lease, and make that establishment again the central resort of the city. Willard's can accommodate nearly 600 people. Wormley's Hotel is now undergoing enlargement.

The Bohemian crowd have been cleared out of the Washington *Chronicle*, which received the *coup de grace* from a New York reporter named Fox. Senator Harlan, of Iowa, has purchased it, and Mrs. Barnard, a clever woman, edits it in association with R. J. Hinton, who is an old, efficient, and scholarly correspondent.

The *Republican* newspaper has completed the shell of a handsome office on Pennsylvania avenue. This paper is edited by Arthur Shepherd, whose brother is a merchant-mechanic of Chicago.

This town is nearly deserted. It is, besides, dug up and muddy, and full of man-traps. They lay new street railways and take them up, and greatly help our doctors.

Amongst the new features of the place is a new "banking"-house, contrived on the business principle of shaving clerks' salaries 50 per cent a month for advances. These people are Christians.

General Double O. Howard has come to town with several Apaches, whom he at once put to Sunday-School. They look like negroes, and wear dense black hair, and old togs, partly civil, chiefly military, like this Administration.

Ward Lamon will probably be elected to Congress, on the Greeley ticket from West Virginia. He has made the biography of Lincoln, taste or no taste. A man sometimes blunders into a book which beats genius.

James Robinson, member of Congress from Springfield, Ill., whose endeavors at Cincinnati were long misapprehended, has been one of the most efficient workers for Horace Greeley; and judges like John J. Defrees say that he is an unusually clear-headed, sagacious, and liberal man. James, shake!

HOW THE OLD DOMINION STANDS.

I have a letter from W. S. Gilman, an influential journalist, and member of the Virginia House of Delegates. He says, under date of June 18:

> Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, was yesterday in private conference all day with a leading "Bourbon," at one of the hotels of this city. It meant harm to the Cincinnati movement, but I hear this morning that the Jerseyman's mission has accomplished nothing. The unity of Virginians for Greeley is a marvel. In fact, the baker's half-dozen who are against him, not only are utterly without influence, but the mention of their names among the Virginians never fails to excite a smile. Lyons, Gilmer, Early, and Wise have long ceased to be among the living, and it is better they are against us. I have this morning heard, through leading Virginians from the Valley and the Southwest, and the same feeling exists in both sections as here, where we are so nearly unanimous that we may safely say that we are a unit. There will not only be a united delegation from Virginia at Baltimore, but Richmond and vicinity will send at least 1,500 "outsiders." There are already a half dozen Greeley Clubs in Richmond alone—one composed entirely of Republicans. Franklin Stearns is President of another, composed of Conservatives and Republicans. You know him personally, I remember. I merely write this to post you in regard to Virginia.

READINGS FROM THE POETS.

The two great failures of our century: Mrs. Stowe's attempt to stop the circulation of Byron's poems, and the attempt of the New York *Post* and *Nation* to create a fictitious character for Horace Greeley.

M. C. Kerr writes to Don Piatt: "I come in under the Old White Hat. I never desert the Democracy!"

To Daniel Voorhees: Daniel, you are elegant, beautiful, and want to be right. Does it give you no delight to see all sections of the Union making common cause for Peace, Amity, and the Golden Rule? Here is your ticket: a tombstone shaped like a White Hat, and inscribed:

> Here lie the memories of the war.
> For President, Horace Greeley.
> For Vice President, Gratz Brown.

Recovered to civilization and independence: the *Missouri Republican*, the *St Louis Times*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; two hundred thousand circulation added to the party of the generation.

Born again by mistake: Hamilton Fish.

A possibility that makes Pandemonium rejoice: Four years more of U. S. Grant for the Great Republic! We propose to give him one more present: that old wood-cart he drove at St. Louis.

Dirge for Long Branch: *Thanatopsis!*

William Cullen Bryant to Horace Greeley:

> Soon rested those who fought, but thou,
> Who minglest in the harder strife
> For truth, which men receive not now,
> Thy warfare only ends with life!
>
> A friendless warfare! lingering long
> Through weary day and weary year;
> A wild, and many-weaponed throng
> Hang on thy front, and flank, and rear.
>
> Heed not the shaft too surely cast,
> The foul and hissing bolt of scorn!
> For with thy side shall dwell, at last,
> The victory of endurance born!

Bryant to himself, *vide* "Lines to a Mosquito:"

> Thou'rt welcome to the town, but why come here
> To bleed a brother poet, gaunt, like thee?
> Alas! the little blood I have is dear,
> And thin will be the banquet drawn from me.
> Go to the men for whom, in ocean's halls,
> The oyster breeds and the green turtle sprawls!

The last couplet appears to apply to Grant at Long Branch.

Did you ever hear of a King paying for his cottage by the sea by boarding it out?

Last words of John Randolph, of New Jersey: "*Remorse! remorse! remorse!*"

MORE OF THE SAME.

Big thing on the Grant party: Running for Governor of Missouri a man who voted not guilty on the favorite party measure of Johnson's impeachment.

The price of attrition: Grant's name, scratched by half a million Republicans.

What the nobodies have accomplished out of the Cincinnati Convention: named the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, restored patriotism and earnest loyalty to the South, made camp-following and carpet-bagging no road to honor, given the country something to think about, compelled Amnesty, and forced the President of the United States to resume his military togs and retire to ornament a drop-curtain in a theatre! And now we mean to warm you!

Notice to Henry Wilson, posted at the Liberal Headquarters in New York! "Mebbe you don't petter loaf round here when you got some pizness; ain't it?"

Caligula's horse: without authority of law, the President of the United States, abstracts part of an appropriation to build a State Department, and puts up a stable.

A gentleman at Lawrence, Kansas, writes to me as follows:

> I have been for some time developing the facts in regard to a most outrageous interference of President Grant in a prosecution lately pending in the United States District Court for the District of Kansas, against one Charles H. Hayden, whom I understand to be related to the numberless Dents. The charge upon which Hayden was arrested, and for which he was indicted, was of mail-robbing, he being a Route Agent on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.
>
> I have copies of the official communication passing between the Postmaster General, Attorney General, and United States District Attorney for Kansas, which show indubitably that Hayden was discharged, and the prosecution *nolle pros'd* by direction of the President. I am desirous of knowing the relationship existing between Grant and Hayden, [illegible] write you.

SQUINTILLATIONS.

The infinite subdivision ticket:
For President: a speech.
For Vice President: a geranium.
Platform: we are tired of hearing Aristides called The Just.
Votes received: six split tickets.

Horrible doppleganger performance: Judge Stallo, of Cincinnati, seeking to bolt from himself.

The modern Peter Schlemmil: Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, going off with his shadow and abandoning his body.

A Boston reason for renigging on Horace Greeley: "I couldn't walk on State street and support him." (*Ed. Atkinson*): The remedy for this is to go upon an alibi.

Baltimore: where the first blood was shed, the tabernacle of achieved peace.

The brother-in-law ticket: Grant and Wilson.

The son-in-law ticket: Parke G. Groesbeck.

On the whole, good advice: "go West and buy a farm." Bad advice: "come East and have a house given to you."

Social civilization in high places: The President of the nation not on speaking terms with the Admiral of the Navy.

Collapse of the Grant organs: Joe Hawley gone to Europe; John Forney gone to Texas.

A praiseworthy ambition: Senator Harlan trying to be an editor.

A new book for the President: The English Grammar.

The day of manly citizen Governors: Buckalew, Hendricks, Koerner.

Extraordinary advent of guttural consonants: Bainbridge Wadleigh for the Senate from New Hampshire.

A prescription that would not stay on the stomach: Ed. Rollins, champion lobbyist.

A great life rounded with a duty: Sumner's portrait of U. S. Grant.

Historical literature: The same.

A trade wind: Dick Oglesby.

"There is something better than success."—*New York Evening Ghost.* Yes, but not envy and conceit.

Once in one hundred years: the editorial profession honored.

Something that no jealousy can expunge: that Horace Greeley was a formidable candidate for the Presidency; that, at the news, two great parties divided and reformed; that around him collected the magnanimous chivalry of a generation; that snobbery on the one side, and jobbery on the other, opposed him; that the American flag continued to wave nevertheless, and the cap of liberty crowned the flagstaff, instead of a dirty carpet-bag and Gessler's military hat; and that the hale old man behaved, in the era before his election, with that serenity, philosophy, and good humor befitting a ruler after blood has ceased to flow and water begins to run. GATH.

Secret Temperance Organizations.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In looking over the columns of yesterday's paper, I find a letter from a correspondent who dubs himself "Total Abstinence." From the tenor of his observations, one would fancy that he is more anxious to strike a blow at the Secret Orders than he is to promote the principles of "Total Abstinence." He states that, by the report of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, he finds a decrease in membership of 4,623; and then, without making any inquiry as to the reasons that may be existing for such a decrease, he asks the question, "Is this order a failure?" Without adducing any other proof than a mere nominal reduction, he assumes his assertion to be a fact, and then quotes the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Fulton to support him in his statement.

Now, sir, having a full knowledge of the workings of the organization of the Sons of Temperance, and also of the Independent Order of Good Templars, I unhesitatingly assert that they are not a failure, but that they are the only organizations extant, with the exception of the Father Mathew Societies, that are doing any great work in the promulgation of the principles of Temperance. The reason for the decrease in membership is accounted for in the annual report of the Most Worthy Scribe, as caused by the action of the National Division on the colored question, last year, at Boston; the result of that action being the withdrawal of two States from the jurisdiction of the National Division. Had other councils prevailed, the probability is that, instead of chronicling a reduction, there would have been as large an increase in this Grand Body as there has been in the Order of Good Templars, who, at their annual session, in Madison, Wis., last month, announced an increase over previous years of 55,720 in membership. I would ask "Total Abstinence" if such an accession of membership betokens a failure. Never, in the history of the two organizations I have mentioned, have they had such a large and growing influence as they have to-day. In England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, and Australia the flags of the Orders are being planted, and thousands upon thousands are rallying to the standard.

The opinion which your correspondent quoted in support of his case was a singularly unfortunate one, if he wished to have it command the respect of thinking people. If the Rev. Mr. Fulton is not sensational, he is nothing. And for him to advertise himself a fool, is nothing more than to repeat a well-known fact, which has been palpable to every inquiring mind since the same Reverend mountebank had the audacity to announce his belief that Charles Dickens was in hell, suffering the torments of the damned, in atonement for the trashy literature he had written whilst upon earth.

Sir, we care not for the opinion of such men in our work of benevolence and labor of love. If they do not wish to form part of the Great Army, they may retire and exercise their ability in another direction. What does your correspondent think of the opinion of the 50,000 reformed drunkards who to-day are thanking God, morning and evening, for the organization of the Sons of Temperance, because, under God, it has been the instrument by which they have been enabled to work out their own salvation. For twenty-eight years this organization has been working, in sunshine and storm. Other organizations of a similar character have sprung from it, and they are powerful for good, going hand in hand to-day, to fight this battle of the Lord against the mighty. Open organizations have had their day, and they perish almost with their inception. If you wish to know what failure means, ask those who for years have worked to form Open Societies, as I have, and at last have been compelled to acknowledge, they have not in them the elements of success, but carry with them the seeds of their own dissolution. All the work in the great reform of Temperance which has been done has been wrought by the wonderful influence of the Secret Orders, so-called.

But, if your correspondent has a desire to work in the cause of Temperance, let him organize, where and how he can, an open organization, and he will find that both Sons of Temperance and Good Templars will help him all they can. If, however, he only wants to see the organizations die, because they are secret in their character, I have a little advice to offer him, and also to "that vast number of our best citizens who are heart and soul in love with the Temperance cause, but are shy of Secret Societies," and it is this: That those rigidly conscientious persons who leave Temperance work undone because they can't abide "Secret Societies" would do well to inquire into the secret and stealthy performance of the grog-shops into whose rites of gambling and drinking their sons may be undergoing initiation. Behind the red curtains and green screens in some stall or back room, the devil's secret work is going on, and the youth of the land are being manufactured into scourges of society, to return with terrible interest all the neglect of the great Temperance cause by their parents and friends.

Every place where liquor is sold has secret movements, the fruits of which are disease, death, degradation, shame, and misery. If there be this holy horror of secret abominations, let every good man and woman see to it that his or her part is performed in the work of driving Intemperance from the land, and then we will consent to their anathematizing "Secret Temperance Societies" for the remainder of their natural existence.

Apologizing for the length of this letter, I am, dear sir, ONE OF THE RESCUED.

An Appeal to Republicans.

MT. VERNON, N. H., June 24.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

SIR: If you are only moderately intelligent you cannot help seeing that the Republican party, as well as the Democratic, is now in a crisis. Party lines are fast becoming obliterated, and public spirit is taking the place of party interest. A strong desire for the country's good is beginning to be the ruling motive of men.

This is as it should be. It indicates a more healthy tone in the public morals. For the true patriot always seeks to benefit his country. In the present condition of politics, it is the duty of every individual to throw aside party considerations, and rise to the dignity of the occasion, by acting in such a manner as he honestly believes will subserve the best interest of the country.

The immediate object of the organization of the Republican patry, Freedom being now attained, the party should advance to higher life, in earnest efforts, nobler aspirations for the good of man.

But we cannot do this without taking, as an initiative step, measure, for a civil reform. It is palpably evident that, under the present Administration, there is great corruption. By the President's disgraceful conduct in bestowing so many lucrative offices upon obscure and undeserving relations, army associates, selfish schemers, he has not only set a striking example of inordinate greed and desire for self aggrandizement, but he has surrounded himself with an army of covetous and unprincipled office-holders, who obey all his behests and who have no higher aim than to contrive means of keeping in office and of plundering the Government.

Totally unfit for the position of Chief Magistrate, he thinks to make up in arrogance and dictatorship what he lacks as a statesman. In every point of view, and in every act requiring statesmanship, he has signally failed. In his relations with Foreign Powers we see everywhere a tangle. He is respected neither at home nor abroad, and he has made his name a censure and reproach for all time to come.

Honest Republicans! Will you indorse the shameful course of General Grant, by voting for his re-election? Will you still further prostitute the Government and justify his iniquity? If he is allowed to be the head of the nation, where do you think we shall be four years hence? Judging from the past, I shudder at the prospect.

Arouse ye! awake to the exigencies of the hour! Read and reflect, then act conscientiously and energetically, and try what may yet be done to redeem and purify our beloved land! M. A. ROTCH.

Politics Among Swedish-Born Citizens.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some time ago, I wrote you a few lines, telling you how the Swedish newspapers stood in regard to the present political issues, and the side the Swedish voters would probably take. I mentioned three of the newspapers as being outspoken Reformers, and two as more conservative, and though in favor of Reform, not committed to the Cincinnati movement. Those two papers have now taken a decided stand, and, contrary to expectations, are bravely fighting for Grant, putting down the rebellion, liberating the slaves, and in every way endeavoring to stem the tide of popular favor which is strongly running Greeleyward. It is a curious fact that, to these two former champions of Reform, Grant and his 65,000 office-holders, including Butler, Murphy, Leet & Stocking, Casey, Cramer, and the likes, have, all at once, become immaculate, and, whereas Civil Service needed reform a short time ago, it is now as pure as these papers can expect from the present form of our Government. The former charges of corruption, incompetency, disregard of law, which they were not slow to make against the Administration before they became converted, they are now industriously representing as lies, maliciously trumped up by what they term "the so-called Liberals."

These papers have, however, begun the whitewashing labors too late. The Swedish vote is split, and will never again be thrown with the old unanimity for straight Republican candidates. This is especially true of those voters residing in the small towns and in the country, where more attention has been paid by voters in general to local politics than in the large cities. At least two-fifths, and probably one-half, of these, will vote for Greeley. In this city the great loss sustained by the Swedes in the October fire weighs too heavily on them to permit them to have any leisure to attend to politics; and the majority will, perhaps, vote for Grant, as being the regular Republican nominee. Still, that we have Swedish Liberals in this city, and those not a few, I think is evident from the fact that the *Nya Verlden*, a Swedish Liberal Republican newspaper, formerly published in Galesburg, but now in Chicago, has a larger city circulation than any Swedish paper in the city, and is steadily increasing it. That the Swedish vote is split augurs victory for Greeley, for no citizens, in times past, have been truer to the Republican party than they. P. B.

CHICAGO, June 6.

Our New Liquor Law.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The liquor-dealers of this and other cities having organized an association for the express purpose of opposing, and, if possible, defeating, our new Liquor law, it becomes necessary that the friends of Temperance rally to its support. The law is in no immediate danger; but, as its enemies are determined to defeat it by any means, fair or foul, and have provided funds for that purpose, it is important that its supporters organize and prepare to meet them, and, if necessary, opposing force to force, to see the constitutionality of the law decided by the highest tribunal in the land.

But let the matter be conducted in the manner prescribed by law. Let no unfair means be used. If the law is constitutional it will be so declared, and will be all the more effective, as it must then command the respect of all, even its most bitter enemies.

If opposed to the spirit of our Constitution it cannot be rendered inoperative too soon.

As the question will doubtless come before the Courts within a few years, probably within a few months, it is important that its supporters take immediate steps towards organizing and preparing to defend the law against all attacks of its enemies; otherwise, what we have already gained will be lost through our own inertion. Let us hear from the Temperance Societies on this question. E. S.

CHICAGO, June 26.

Examination for State Certificates.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.

The next examination for State certificates will be held at Normal, McLean County, Ill., at the close of the State Teachers' Institute, on Thursday and Friday, Aug. 29 and 30, 1872.

In addition to the studies heretofore required, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy have been placed on the list. A separate paper on Physical Geography will also be required.

Teachers purposing to attend the examination are requested to forward their applications and testimonials to the State Superintendent at an early date. A circular, giving full information respecting the examination, will be sent to any teacher who may make request therefor.

Those who wish the originals of their testimonials returned, will please send copies thereof, also, to be filed in this office.

NEWTON BATEMAN, Superintendent Public Instruction.

County Superintendents are requested to give as wide and speedy publicity to this information as is practicable.

New Bridge at Elmhurst.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The people of Elmhurst rejoice over the completion of the new bridge across Salt Creek. The rickety old affair, which has long threatened to sink into ruins beneath the weight of heavy loads, is completely torn away, supplanted by a new and elegant structure, built at a cost of $3,400 to the town. The contract was taken by Mr. [illegible], of Batavia, and conducted by an experienced and efficient foreman, Mr. A. Gillespie, formerly of Beloit, Wis. The bridge consists of three arches, surrounded by stone parapet walls. Directly over the centre arch, upon one of the walls, is placed a large stone, on which is very artistically engraved the date, name of builder, etc. The whole is a staunch piece of masonry, and reflects much credit on the builders, and Commissioners. For elegance, the bridge is equal to anything in the neighborhood; and, as for durability, we believe it is destined to be to the town of York what Cloaca Maxima is to the city of Rome.

EDUCATION.

Commencement Exercises of the Chicago University.

Alumni Reunion and Banquet at the Grand Central.

Closing Ceremonies of the County Normal School.

The Convent of the Sacred Heart—Rush Medical College, Etc.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

The exercises of the 14th annual Commencement of the Chicago University occurred yesterday at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The audience was not large, but select, and, on occasions, enthusiastic. The auditorium of the sacred edifice resembled the burning fiery furnace in which the three young Israelites were thrown many ages ago by a wicked Oriental monarch. For awhile it seemed as if all the youth and beauty present would be made a splendid holocaust to the genius of Education. The church is of such peculiar construction that when the doors are open there is no circulation, and when the apertures are closed there is less. Fans and hats were brought industriously into circulation, and no cases of severe congestion of the brain had occurred when our reporter left.

The musicians provided occupied front seats in the gallery opposite the sacred desk, and played profane melodies, some of them well, others poorly. The lofty organ frowned upon the wild Offenbachian melodies, but was discreetly silent. The Commencement was advertised to commence at 10. The guests gathered slowly, and it was half-past that hour before the first strains rang out upon the sultry air introducing the exercises. The misspent time was whiled away by the auditory in reading the programme, and making a running commentary upon the same. Knowing the tendency to length rather than breadth at such times, every one uttered a silent, mental invocation to the god of Oratory that brevity might be the order of the day. The programme comprised sixteen orations, six pieces of music, an address to the graduating class, the conferring of degrees, a prayer, and a benediction.

The peculiar tendency to abstract theorizing of students fluttering upon the edge of the outer world, and preparing to fly out into the broad world, has long been commented on. The ordinary graduate would always prefer to talk of the "diaphanous evanescence of the ideal," or kindred shadowy topics, than to comment on concrete topics and things of ordinary life. The graduate, although a senior in college, is a sophomore in life, therefore his effort necessarily wants breadth and maturity. His essay oration is also apt to suggest, by its heading profounder treatises on the same subject, and gets, in consequence, less credit for ability than it really deserves. In a school which gravitates toward theology, the inclination toward abstractions and esthetics is pronounced. The programme of yesterday was quite as practical as the average of similar catalogues of eloquence. Words of "learned length and thundering sound" were not offensively predominant; the practical had been thought of, and an attempt made at its treatment.

After music, and a brief prayer, Mr. Henry Porter Booth, of Chicago, spoke of the "Power of Mystery." The effort of the orator was to show that mystery, although at first the parent of superstition, wrong, and error, had ever been the stimulus to improvement. It excited curiosity, and curiosity was the mainspring of science. The reward of the first speaker of the day was as many bouquets as he could carry away in his arms.

Orrin Banner Clark, of Warsaw, Indiana, paid a tribute of thought and eloquence to the "Truth Seeker." This oration was rather ornately decorated with metaphor, but grappled with the subject earnestly. There is an absolute standard of truth by which it can be known and measured, in spite of the skeptic who holds that it varies with times and seasons. Persevere, and at last learn the words, "To triumph; enter in!"

Lewis Samuel Cole, of Chicago, spoke of "Power" with animation and energy. He [illegible] the shirks, beginning with Adam, who [illegible] the apple responsibility, and ended with [illegible] mentioned in the table. The address contained some good, practical suggestions. Mr. [illegible] would be benefited by the study of abstract [illegible].

The subject, "Rufus Choate as an Advocate," was treated by Jay Gifford Davidson, of Elgin. [illegible] ardent admirer of "America's greatest lawyers and statesmen." Mr. Choate was compared with other lawyers and statesmen of his day, and the balance drawn in his favor. Although great as a statesman, yet his principal claim to [illegible] was at the bar. The essay showed that [illegible] matter had been carefully and lovingly [illegible].

"The Value of Character," a semi-metaphysical essay [illegible] by Frank Gilbert, of Sheboygan, seemed at [illegible] in danger of confusing with simple [illegible].

In "Portraiture of the Ideal World," William Winchester Hall, of Chicago, endeavored, with tolerable success, to show that nature was [illegible], and genius superior to schools. His [illegible] contained some very good passages, and was applauded at the close.

Columbus Horatio Hall, of Chili, Indiana, [illegible] of "Small Men" in a pertinent manner, [illegible] too great length, considering the somnolent character of the day, and the unconscionable length of the programme. His oration was an [illegible] to prove in what the greatness consists, [illegible] examples of well-known characters, both small and large, taken from real life. The oration received a fair share of the applause of the [illegible].

"The Golden Age" was the auriferous topic on which Mr. John Lonington Jackson, of [illegible] Island, pleasantly descanted for the full [illegible] of the allotted time. His delivery was characterized by considerable propriety of emphasis, but his slips in pronunciation, such as [illegible], would hardly be excusable in [illegible].

An oration upon "Individuality," by Genio [illegible] Lambertson, of Franklin, Ind., was [illegible] a very able production, but, being weak in [illegible] delivery, [illegible] consequently inaudible to a large part of the audience, its true merits [illegible] be known to our readers.

One of the best rhetorical exercises of the day was the oration by Frank Howard Levering, of [illegible], Ind., entitled "The Kaiser of Prussia." [illegible] for a young man, an able treatise upon [illegible], showing care, thought, and research. [illegible] had been better committed to memory, and [illegible] more earnestly delivered, it would have had a [illegible] for its sound sense and many excellences.

The title of the oration delivered by Alfred [illegible] Fine, of Cassopolis, Mich., was "Wealth and Culture." It ended by expressing the opinion that wealth and culture would one day be synonymous terms.

Then came the turn of Mr. Edward Fuller [illegible], of Chicago, to deliver an oration, the time [illegible] creeping on into the small hours of the afternoon. Beginning at a very early period, the orator ran down the gamut of the ages, with here and there an ingenious variation upon his theme. [illegible] would have given the effort that which [illegible] seemed most to lack—namely, wit in the larger [illegible].

Mr. James Kelly Wilson, of Chicago, treated of Civilization in the future in a manner which won considerable applause.

"The Apotheosis of Man" is a title that savors strongly of the traditional College Commencement. This subject was rather grandiloquently treated by Mr. Nathan Eusebius Wood, student at large from Wisconsin. His style was grandiloquent, but his argument was thoughtful, and not [illegible] in ability.

The concluding oration of the academic class was by Charles Densmore-Wyman, of Chicago, a very good speaker. Mr. Wyman's effort was to prove that the study of literature is of essential importance to the elevation of character, and that without literature civilization is naught. The law and the press, with a valedictory to the law department, was given by George K. [illegible], of Chicago.

The exercises closed with the customary address by Dr. J. C. Burroughs, the President, to the graduating class, the conferring of degrees, and the benediction.

The orations had most of them exceeded in length, and when the end was reached it was nearly 3 o'clock.

The graduating class, the Faculty, and invited guests then adjourned to the alumni dinner at the Grand Central Hotel.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who received the degree of B. A.: Clarence Albert [illegible], Henry Wister Booth, Orrin Banner Clark, Lewis Samuel Cole, John Milton Daniel, Frank Gilbert, William Winchester Hall, Columbus Horatio Hall, John Lonington Jackson, Genio Madison Lambertson, Alfred Bennett [illegible], Edward Fuller Smith, James Paul Thoms, Nathan Eusebius Wood, Charles Densmore Wyman.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who received the degree of B. S.: Jay Gifford Davidson, Frank Howard Levering, James Kelly Wilson.

THE ALUMNI BANQUET.

Covers were laid in the handsome dining-room of the Grand Central Hotel for one hundred guests, and at half past 5 o'clock that number sat down to what is called in newspaper parlance a "sumptuous repast." The baccalaureates called it a "jumbo up," true to their fine Greek instincts. A large number of clergymen were present, giving character to the banquet, therefore there was nothing of wine and wassail. Good order and decorum reigned, and all were [illegible] happy. Thanks to the prolonged [illegible] of the divines, all brought good appetites, and it is to be hoped good digestion. The conversation was of a fraternal character, and most edifying. It was pleasant to hear Brother A ask Brother B concerning the whereabouts and welfare of Brother C, and to learn that the clerical offshoot of the Cottage Grove *Alma Mater* was [illegible] of the Ninth Baptist Church [illegible] and doing well. The reminiscences were generally of the most kindly and agreeable [illegible]. The ivy of remembrance, so to speak, [illegible] around the table-legs, and twined about the pickle-cruets in a graceful [illegible]. Your whole-souled genuine divine is never so heavenly-minded and [illegible] as to be quite above the hearty and solid pleasures of the festive board. Which is according to the eternal fitness of things.

Under the inspiration of strong coffee burning within them, the charmed circle broke a little, [illegible] into the different parts of the [illegible] the oration and poem of [illegible]. The [illegible] was delivered by John R. Mabie, of Rock Island, [illegible] with a prefatory apology for [illegible] such as might be expected. He [illegible] feared to have [illegible]. His apologies were uncalled for, [illegible] being a stirring address, abounding [illegible] well put, tersely and forcibly [illegible]. It was an invocation to patience, perseverance, higher effort, and a noble independence.

The poem was by C. R. Henderson, and was [illegible] "Memories." It had the [illegible] ring of life's battle, and was not [illegible] of genuine poetic fire. [illegible] rhetorical efforts of the day came [illegible], which were severally [illegible] Rev. John Mabie for [illegible] of '63; T. W. Goodspeed for the class of [illegible]; Joseph [illegible] for the class of '65; Alfred Bosworth for [illegible]; J. T. Sunderland for the class of [illegible]; E. C. Mabie for the class of '68; Prof. E. H. [illegible] for the class of '69; C. R. Henderson for the class of '70; Albert [illegible] for the class of '71; Orrin B. Clark for the class of '72.

President Burroughs responded happily to the toast, "The University of Chicago."

Hon. J. R. Doolittle spoke in his usual happy vein to the toast "Collegiate Education."

The meeting then broke up, with all agreeing that the alumnal reunion of the year had been both pleasant and successful.

At the alumni meeting, tributary resolutions were passed to the memory of E. M. McQueen, who deceased on Monday.

The following Committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year: F. A. Smith, Jeshua Pike, and William L. Pierce. They nominated the following officers, which were duly elected: President, E. B. Ransom; Vice President, J. T. Sunderland; Secretary, O. B. Clark; Treasurer, Ferd. W. Peck; Orator, Robert Leslie, of Joliet; Alternate, H. W. Booth; Poet, James W. Riddle; Alternate, J. T. Sunderland; Historian, Wm. L. Pierce; Alternate, Henry Mabie; Toast Master, Ferd. W. Peck; Alternate, H. A. Gardner.

COOK COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Normal School Building is the pride of Englewood as it should be of the whole County. There is probably no school building in the country which surpasses it in completeness and adaptation to school purposes. It contains numerous well arranged recitation rooms, music room, studio, and a noble hall, capable of seating 1,000 persons. Yesterday was devoted to prize reading and speaking, under the favorable auspices of the Eberhartonian Society. This Society has been in existence for about five years, and is regarded as an important adjunct in the training of the students. It takes the name of Eberhart, well known in Chicago, on account of his energetic and intelligent labors in the cause of education. That great interest is felt in the exhibitions of this society is evident from the crowd of young men and maidens who attend, with breathless attention, the exercises, despite the intense heat. One thing is evident, that no one attends this school because he or she has "nothing else to do," as is apt to be the case with some of our High Schools and Colleges. They all mean business here, and the readings and orations show work. Mrs. William Brooks, of Englewood, has established two annual prizes, for the purpose of encouraging in the art of reading in an easy an elegant style. These were competed for by six young ladies chosen by the society. S. A. Briggs, Esq., of Chicago, has established two annual prizes, to be awarded to the best orator and to the best declaimer respectively. Each young lady read three selections, one from prose, one from blank verse, and one from poetry. The opening piece was "Hamlet's Advice to the Players," well read by Miss Martin, who followed the advice of the "melancholy Dane" with accuracy herself. Next came Bryant's grand "Forest Hymn," by Miss Walton, who well entered into the spirit of that difficult piece. Miss Muirhead next interpreted a selection from Dickens, of a descriptive sort. The "Visit to Niagara," with this young lady for a companion, was pleasant. Lowell's "Rhoecus" by Miss Close, was read in rich, full voice. Miss Speer showed great versatility and considerable talent in reading, in a genuine Quaker style, some of Sam Lawson's stories from "Old Town Folks." Next came Miss Gorton, with "How they Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix," by Browning, which was one of the best of the readings. This lady excelled in distinct enunciation and round, full tone. "Maud Muller" was gracefully read by Miss Martin. Miss Walton entered full into the spirit of "Mark Twain," in an extract from the "Innocents Abroad." The "Dialogue of Portia and Nerissa," as rendered by Miss Close, would put to shame many a so-called actor who treads the boards. Miss Speer gave Tennyson's "Dora" beautifully. Next, Miss Gorton, in the "Wooing of Miles Standish." "The Battle of Beal an Duine" received merited applause. Miss Speer gave Mrs. Sigourney's "Bell of the Atlantic" with exquisite modulation of tone. This young lady has evidently added to fine natural taste excellent instruction in elocution. Miss Gorton finished the lengthy programme with "Death of Little Paul" from Dombey & Son, and did full justice to that most lugubrious production.

The afternoon exercises opened with a piano forte solo by Miss Heartwell, which reflected great credit upon herself and her instructors. The first oration was, "The Nobility and Responsibility of the Teacher's Profession," by Henry A. Ferguson. The oration was marked by distinct enunciation, and not too much gesture. It contained many good points, and those not smothered in rhetoric. It ranks above the average of school orations.

Second oration, "Habits of the Individual Affect the Nation," by William Richards. In this the nation was compared to a bushel of grain,—each particular grain a component part, and an important one. The habit and form of each grain give character to the nation, each man being a grain. This oration was well written, but might have been improved in delivery. The first requisite to good delivery is a perfect knowledge of one's oration, which advantage Mr. Richards did not have. The third and last oration was "The Efficient Man," by J. A. Wadams. Man was compared to the rough diamond polished by circumstances and cultivation. Life is not made up of great events but small ones. The efficient man is power formed from the active and passive both united. The efficient man must have faith in God. Next is faith in one's self. Man must realize the whole extent of his being. He must test and use the powers within him. Man must have faith in humanity; he must not separate himself from the man he intends to influence. This speaker was perfectly at his ease, with well modulated voice. The only criticism that can be made upon his oration is that it was too long.

The first declamation was by Clarence Dunn, "The Supposed Speech of Regulus to the Carthagenians." Mr. Dunn has a high tenor voice, but in giving that, spoke well. His description of Carthage and the following remarks of Regulus, were both given in the same voice. Fancy old Regulus addressing the Carthagenians with about the tone of Wachtel's high "C." But the declamation showed much good elocution. Next came the "Dying Alchemist," spoken by George Combs, who well suited the action to the word and the word to the action, though the piece was of that class which are too dramatic for declamation. The acting was good, and so was the modulation of the voice. It was a difficult piece well rendered. The last declamation was by Peter Downey. Need we say that it was "Spartacus (Spartious on the programme) to the Gladiators?" Was there ever an exhibition without Spartacus? The same criticism applies to this as to the first declamation, the previous description and the speech of Spartacus being given in the same tone. Aside from this, the declamation was well given. This ended the programme.

While the audience waited for the decision of the judges in most intense anxiety, Mr. Wentworth, the accomplished principal of the school, made some interesting remarks. He spoke of the lack of interest that seemed to exist in the minds of men, especially business men, in the cause of education. They could leave their business to attend 5,000 strong a great ball match, but thought two hours too long for a school exhibition. He thought that haste to be rich was the cause.

He was interrupted by the announcement that the Prize Committees were ready to report. The Committee, through S. A. Briggs, Esq., its Chairman, reported that they had awarded the first prize for the best oration to Mr. Ferguson, who modestly stepped forward to receive it. The first prize for declamation was given to Mr. Downey. The prizes for reading were given to Miss Nellie Gorton and to Miss Close, in the course of an appropriate speech by Mr. Lane.

The Hall was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, as was the stage. Both victors and vanquished were almost smothered with flowers. Judging from results, both pupils and Mr. Wentworth and his efficient assistants have been singularly successful in their efforts to rightly train their students up to the highest point of usefulness, either as teachers or in other walks of life.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART.

The annual graduation exercises occurred yesterday afternoon, in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, corner Taylor and Throop streets, a boarding seminary for young ladies. The programme included Concone's beautiful operetta, "The Miracle of the Roses," in which the principal parts were played by Misses Mary E. Bishop, Fannie Giles, Letitia Howe, Carrie Rice, Mary Lantenschlager, Julia Devoy and Fannie Moss. Bellini's *D'un Pensiero* was exquisitely sung by Misses Bishop, How, and Rice. The graduates were Mary E. Bishop, of Omaha, Neb., a niece of C. L. Wilson, Esq., of this city, and Misses Alice Cushing, Emma Nissen, Helena and Lizzie O'Mara, of Chicago. Miss Bishop delivered the valedictory. An *Ave Maria*, written by J. Maurice Hubbard, and dedicated to the young ladies of the Convent, formed the closing piece on the programme, and received universal praise for its grace and tenderness. It was sung by Miss Letitia How. Mother Gauthreaux, whose death left vacant the Superior's chair, has been succeeded by Mother Neiderkorn, under whose management the institution is continued in the prosperity which has marked it for so many years. It contains about 100 lady boarders from all parts of the country.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The spring course of the Rush Medical College closed yesterday, the last thing in order being the distribution of certificates. Fifteen second-course students who expect to graduate next year composed the class. All persons interested will be glad to learn that this time honored institution has already erected a new building, with a commodious lecture-room, well ventilated and lighted, capable of seating over three hundred students, in immediate proximity to Cook County Hospital. It will be opened the 1st of October, by the usual course of lectures and by clinics of former excellence. The Trustees and Faculty consider that the permanent proximity to the County Hospital, which will hereafter characterize Rush Medical College, and the requirements of the college for graduation, fully comply with the spirit of the age and the demand of the profession for practical training of medical students. Cook County Hospital is, and ever be the largest hospital in Chicago, and the municipal character of the charity will necessarily furnish the greatest variety of disease and accident. In addition to the Hospital clinics, the usual College clinics will be resumed, among which, as affording unusual interest to the student, Prof. Miller's Gynecological clinics deserves special mention.

Prof. Gunn's Saturday afternoon clinic will be conducted upon the old basis.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., June 27.—The annual exercises in connection with the Commencement of the Lawrence University, were inaugurated on Saturday afternoon by the preparatory exhibition. The attendance, home and foreign, has been quite as large as on previous occasions. The baccalaureate sermon, by President Steele was delivered on Sunday, the 23d, at 3 o'clock p. m. On Monday evening the prize contest between the Sophomore and Junior classes took place. The prize was awarded to Miss Emma P. Esse, of this place. On Tuesday evening Samuel Fallows addressed the Phoenix and Philalethean Societies. On Wednesday at three p. m., Mrs. Emily H. Miller, editor of the *Little Corporal*, Chicago, addressed the Samian Society. The meeting of the Alumni took place on the evening of the same day. A large number of former graduates were present. The annual address was delivered by Prof. W. Yocum. The graduating class numbers nine—seven gentlemen and two ladies.

The oration and speeches were delivered in the College Chapel on Thursday, commencing at ten o'clock. The valedictory address was awarded to Jno. R. Gamble, of Fox Lake, Wis. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Samuel Fallows, State Superintendent of Instruction. Second degrees were conferred upon W. J. Lander and Julia Bartholomew, graduates of the class of 1869.

The University is in a flourishing condition. Owing to the energy of J. Roe, Financial Agent, the subscriptions to the endowment fund in the past few months have exceeded $45,000.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORMAL, Ill., June 27.—In spite of the rain a large crowd assembled in Normal Hall to witness the commencement exercises. Flowers and music lent their charms to the occasion. The salutatory was a defence of free schools by J. M. Wilson, of Indiana. The valedictory, by Miss Fleming, of Cook, was "A weighing in the balance of men and things in general." Her farewells were very touching and many indulged in tears.

Owing to the large number of graduates, fourteen were chosen by lot to read. The efforts were all high-toned and praiseworthy.

The nineteenth century is the greatest era of the world, and teaching the greatest work in the world according to normal ideas.

The President's memorial address was an exhaustive sketch of the fifteen years of the institution, and of his ten years' term as President.

The persons of note in attendance are Hon. Newton Bateman, S. W. Moulton, Judge Green, and Dr. Foster.

The President holds a reception at his home this evening.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

TROYS VS. SOCIALS.

The Troys and Socials, a local amateur organization, played an exhibition game on the Twenty-third street grounds, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was small, owing to the oppressive heat and the well-founded belief that the contest would be one-sided and uninteresting, which it proved to be. The following is the result:

TROY.	O	R	B
Ferce, 2b	3	3	4
Allison, c	3	1	2
S King, l f	3	3	2
Mcatee, s s	4	3	2
Wood, 2b	1	6	2
Hollan, 1b	3	1	4
Godfrey, c f	3	3	1
Martin, p	2	4	2
Zettlein, r f	2	3	1
Total	27	27	21

SOCIAL.	O	R	B
Waterbury, c	4	0	1
Smith, r f	2	0	1
Arthur, l f	4	0	0
Noak, p	3	1	1
Adelt, 3b	4	0	0
Latt, 1b	2	1	0
Edwards, s s	0	3	1
Kinzie, c f	4	0	0
Holbrook, 2b	3	0	0
Total	27	5	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	6	4	5	1	2	2	0	1	2	27
Social	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	5

Umpire—Mr. Hallinan, Ætna Club.

THE PHOENIX.

An important special meeting of the Phoenix Base Ball Club will be held this evening at No. 43 Harmon court. On the Fourth of July the Club will make its first public appearance this season, playing at Waukegan.

The Halford Table Sauce.

"I have always been accustomed," said a gentleman, "to the use of vinegar and mustard and pepper, and have only recently understood how largely these were adulterated. I now use the Halford Sauce, which I know is better and safer than all the rest."

A physician says: "It is of service to dyspeptic people, and it is healthy and appetizing to people of all ages."

Another says: "I thought the taste for the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce must be acquired, as for tomatoes, but I found at the first trial that *tomatoes were better* by use of the sauce."

Another writes: "My wife and children are much pleased with the Halford Leicestershire; and with my purchases at ——'s, please have half a dozen bottles packed."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bollinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

Be True to your Teeth and they will be true to you. Never will you need false ones, if you use the Sozodont morning and evening. It imparts indestructability to the enamel, keeps it white and spotless, and wonderfully improves the breath.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Ten Reasons.—A hundred reasons might be given why Lyon's Kathairon should be used by every intelligent human being in preference to every other preparation for the hair, but ten will suffice. Here they are: Because it nourishes the fibers, multiplies them and makes them grow; because it thus prevents them from withering and bleaching; because it removes the scurf and dandruff which choke them as tares choke the golden grain; because it keeps the scalp cool and prevents eruptions; because it renders the hair as lustrous as satin; because it makes it pliant and elastic; because it is a fragrant and delightful dressing; because it does not soil the pillow, the cap or the hat; because it is without a rival in cheapness, and because no other article sold for the same purpose, in this or any other country, possesses all, or even one-half, of these invaluable properties.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BARGAIN JUST south of city limits; South Park Boulevard, northwest corner [illegible] Vincennes-av., [illegible] between Boulevard and Vincennes-av. [illegible]. This choice and beautiful property will be sold together or in separate parcels to suit customers, at such prices and terms as will render it the very best investment that can be found south of the city limits. Will sell an undivided half interest if desired to a suitable party. Title perfect. Fellow brokers will be liberally dealt with. There is nothing in the market to compare with the above property for cheapness, desirability, and certainty of future profit. Please call and examine plat of the property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASE—HE ONLY [illegible] on the [illegible] in the market, running [illegible] years without revaluation or increase of rent, all the advantages being on the side of the lessee. Statest, near Randolph, [illegible]. Wabash-av., north of [illegible]. Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House 24x110 feet. These leases contain a privilege of purchase at a fixed price, thus rendering them better than a fee, as the lessee, if he prefers, can purchase whenever he finds it desirable or convenient. There is, of course, no other incumbrance upon the property except these leases. The titles are perfect. It is but rarely that such invaluable and permanent leases can be obtained. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Michigan Avenue Theatre.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS—LAKE ST., between Clark and La Salle-sts, 40 by 190 feet; south front; party wall on east side.
Michigan-av., southwest cor of Madison-st., 53 or 80 by 170 feet to alley.
Michigan-av., southwest corner Harrison-st., 77 by 170 feet to alley.
Michigan-av., adjacent Tremont House; 52 by 110 feet to alley.
Monroe-st.; 45 by 190 feet; 80 feet west of La Salle-st. Easy terms.
Wabash-av.; 25 by 170 feet, near Fourteenth-st. East front.
River-st. (North Wabash-av.) a first-class warehouse; renting well.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—100X161 FEET, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., only $75 per foot; ¼ cash, balance one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent.; title perfect; a bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTHEAST corner Forty-eighth-st.—200x161 feet, $15,000; cash, balance one and two years from April last at 8 per cent interest; offered for to-day only at above price; title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHEAST corner Bowen-av.—58x125 to alley; beautiful grove lot; only $5,000, for this week; $1,200 cash, balance at end of three years with 8 per cent interest; title perfect; a cheap lot and a fine location. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL SECURE A 2-STORY dwelling and lot on Rucker-st., near Chicago-av.; rents for $30; call at Nicholson Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000 WILL BUY A NICE, NEW brick house, and lot with all modern improvements, near Thirty-second-st., east front; if taken this week it is worth $9,000, and is ready to occupy. GEO. H. BEES, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE, with lot, 28x125 and barn between Lincoln and Robey-sts., on Fulton; very cheap and terms easy. Inquire of owner, S. M. MILLARD, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100X20 FEET IN GROVE ON Union-av., near Drexel Boulevard, at $95 per foot, on easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 285 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS IN PINKHAM'S ADDItion, situated between Fullerton and Western-avs. and Northwestern railroad, to be sold together. These lots can be purchased at a price and terms that will pay 100 per cent to retail out. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one and a half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. F. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 48 FEET BY 180 FEET OF land for sale on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., on reasonable terms. Apply to undersigned, at 446 State-st., or 1231 Indiana-av. JOHN CONERT.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON terms to suit, 63x118, on West Polk, east of Halsted-st.; 110x83 northeast corner of Jefferson and LeMoyne-sts. Inquire at No. 27 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON VAN BUREN, JACKson and Adams-sts., just west of railroad, $750 each. DAVID WILLIAMS, 213 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 4 MILES FROM CENTRE of city, on good graveled road; front lots $400, back lots $250, $100 and $50 down, balance long time; monthly payments if preferred. Streets all made; near depot; public school, and artesian well; hundreds of large trees set out last spring, several good houses now built and more to be built this season. No payment required if buyers build immediately. We take you free of charge at any time to see these lots. Call at our office day or evening, 133 West Madison-st. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON EASY TERMS outside of fire limits:
Clayton-st., between Lincoln and Robey. $700.
Hinman-st., between Lincoln and Robey. $700.
Allport-st., between Evans and Harbine. $900.
Allport-st., between Twenty second and Clayton. $900.
Quinn-st., between Thirty first and Wrong. $600.
Arnold-st., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty sixth. $650.
AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTHWEST COR. near Twenty-sixth, 137x150, $52,000; $12,000 cash; balance at end of 5 years. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THREE LOTS, with good two-story house and barn on each. Must all be sold together. Location first-class. Price $11,000 for the three. Would take a small farm worth $3,000 in part payment, in Lee, LaSalle, Rock Island, Henry, Warren or Adams Counties. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100x170 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV and Fifty sixth-st., $60 per foot; 25x170 feet on Michigan-av. and Twenty eighth st., $250 per foot; 25x125 feet on Chicago-av. and North State-st., $250 per foot. WHITE & BEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND CHEAP LOTS. 26 feet Cottage Grove, near Forty-first st., $65. 300 feet, Prairie-av., near Thirty seventh-st., $75. 13 lots near Harrison-st. and Western-av., $650. 6 lots near Wicker's Park, $700. 2 story basement house, 594 West Monroe-st., $9,800. Good cottage house, Lombard, monthly payments, no interest, $2,500. 828 feet within 6 minutes' walk of Maywood depot, at $30. 12 lots, Englewood near depot, $350. ROGERS & TOBIN, 206 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st.—50 or 100x120, southwest corner Van Buren and Desplaines; a choice corner for improvement.
Forty acres on Madison st., just west of city limits.
Several tracts of land in the vicinity of Brighton at reasonable prices.

FOR SALE—BY B. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st.—I have some choice bargains in acre property, both North, South and West Divisions. Houses and lots on easy payments; water in houses. Cheap lots; water in street, and sidewalks laid. Lots on Southwestern-av., near Lincoln. I have the cheapest lot in the market on Van Buren-st., near Lincoln.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST. BUSINESS LOT, AND nice residence lots on North, West, and South sides, very low, without any cash down. Inquire at 304 State-st. of the owner. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW COTTAGES, WITH water and large lots, corner of Western-av. and Hubbard-st.; long time. Also cheap lots. JOHN F. EBERHART, 101 Park-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CANAL-ST., BEtween Harrison and Mather, 56x100 feet. Inquire of F. J. KOELLE, 351 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN-SIDE OF OLD CITY limits; high ground; only $400 and $500. Terms easy. Open until 9 o'clock every evening. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts. and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 572 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF Thirty-second-st., one of the most desirable lots on the avenue, 100x165. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—FINE SOUTH PARK BOULEvard lot north of Thirty-seventh-st. at a great bargain. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—3-STORY BRICK ON Seminary-av., near Fullerton; or would exchange for acre property. D. LEONARD, Room 16 Boone Block.

FOR SALE—100x161 FEET, WEST FRONT, Michigan-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts.; $75 per foot; one-fourth cash; balance one, two, and three years at 8 per cent. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, 508 and 510 Michigan-av., now occupied as offices, but will be restored to good condition as dwellings; possession can be had at any time after 1st of July. Price, $18,000 each; one-half can remain at 8 per cent. Title perfect. Apply at Treasurer's Office Illinois Central R. R. Co. on the premises.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NO. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement: 200 feet front on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st. for a lower price than anything in the market.
40 feet on southeast corner of Monroe and Wells-sts., $32,500, for only three days.
40 acres on the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fifth st., running through to South Park-av., at a very low price for a few days.

FOR SALE—25x125 TO 16 FT ALLEY, AT ENGLEwood, $425 cash. JAMES H. HILL, 389 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT TWO THIRDS THEIR VALUE, several brick houses and lots on Thirty eighth-st., Johnson-place, and Vincennes-av., $5,000 and $6,000 each; $500 down, balance long time; are offered until July 1; only at the above figures. J. S. SCOVILL, 74 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN ENTIRELY new first-class residence, elegantly furnished, all new this spring, for sale on easy terms, or will exchange for first-class city property, improved or unimproved. Cost to build over $30,000. Necessary change of residence causes the disposal of this complete home. Address G 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—12 ACRES IN SECTION 36, 38, 14, $1,050. Will sell a part if wanted. A great bargain, for 2 days only. PRESTON & EGGERT, 66 East Madison-st., corner State.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID RESIDENCE and grounds of Wm. M. Tallman, in the city of Janesville, Wis., containing 12 lots, fronting on four streets; nearly three acres; hundreds of choice fruit and shade trees and beautiful lawns. Location the most beautiful in the city, or State of Wisconsin; dwelling of Milwaukee pressed brick—cut stone corners; two fronts and elegant portico on each; sixty feet; 3 stories and basement; contains 27 rooms and all modern improvements. Beautiful carriage house and stable of straw colored brick, with every convenience. Buildings erected in 1855-6 and '7; cost $42,000 gold; same grounds and buildings would now cost $70,000. In every respect the place is first-class, and one of the most elegant establishments in the West. Also 10 brick stores in the centre of business, and 40 acres of choice land, 160 rods from the city. About to go abroad, the owner will sell very cheap; one fourth cash and residue on long time. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 276 Wabash-av., Chicago, where full descriptive pamphlets may be obtained, or address the owner, WM. M. TALLMAN, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—26-ACRE PEACH FARM, HALF mile from Benton Harbor; will guarantee present crop to bring $5,000. Good house, barn, etc. Price, $24,000. Encumbrance for 5 years, $10,000. Balance can be paid in Iowa lands or Chicago property. WM. ARNETT, 389 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES OF FINE FARMING land in Crawford County, Iowa, near the county seat. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., cor Harrison.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM—A MOST BEAUTIful fruit farm for sale, containing about 40 acres, located within 10 minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and depot of the M. L. S. R. R., overlooking the village of Benton Harbor, Mich. The place is set to every variety of fruit in bearing, with meadow and running water. Good two-story dwelling in excellent repair, large barn and outhouses. Inquire of J. G. TILLEN, at Fox & Howard's, east end Madison-st. bridge.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A COMPLETE FURNISHED HOUSE, on Ashland-av., till November 1, 1872; cheap.
Four cottages (new) on Kroger-st.; 6 rooms each.
346 Prairie-av.—Two-story (and basement) brick house; 12 rooms.
271 Superior-st.—Two-story (and basement) house; 10 rooms.
873 Wabash-av.—Three-story (and basement) brick house.
Two-story (and basement) house (new), corner of Langley-av. and Calfax-av.
[illegible] Langley-av.—Two-story (and basement) house; 10 rooms.
[illegible]-st.—Two-story (and basement) marble front house; 10 rooms.
Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.
[illegible] rooms in building on Clark-st., opposite Pacific Hotel—suitable for boarding house. Inquire of D. & N.

TO RENT—UNTIL OCT. 1, FURNISHED dwelling and grounds 759 West Washington-st., part rent taken in board by a single gentleman.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, TWO-STORY brick, with stables on Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st., from July 1. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—634 BELDEN-AV., TWO STORY AND basement brick of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, gas furnace, hot and cold water, bathroom, etc.; $1,000. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, TWO GOOD houses, with large, beautiful lots. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, furnished complete for housekeeping, 564 West Lake-st., near Union Park. Acoust $70 per month; two rooms now rented for $26 to good tenants. Will sell furniture for $600. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, one of the most attractive and good dilapidated residences on North side; 177 Huron-st., three blocks north of Lincoln Park; house contains 16 rooms, etc.; garden and shade trees; ground 50x125.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE ON WEST SIDE to small (American) family who will board (lady) owner. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 26 ROOMS, ON WEST Madison-st., near Sherman House, suitable for small hotel or boarding-house. Responsible parties address I 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 rooms, closets and bath room, partly furnished, or will sell furniture. Inquire at 457 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, corner Twenty-ninth and Cottage Grove-av., with or without the furniture; new brick; first class.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR TWO months on Indiana-av. from July 1, to couple without children, who can give unexceptionable references; rent very low to one who will take good care of house. Address D. No. 16, Board of Trade.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick; 10 rooms, modern improvements Thirty-second-st., east of South Park-av. A. A. DEWEY & CO., 297 State-st.

TO RENT—FOR THREE MONTHS, WELL furnished house, north of Twentieth-st.; choice location, South side. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 50 Lake-av.; $1,200 per annum. J. BARWICK, No. 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with or without board, to man and wife, at a low price, at No. 78 Honore st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, with use of gas, without board. Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Address T 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 69 West Monroe st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, at 78 Smith-st., one block west of Union Park. Inquire at 280 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, gas, and closet; private family; $20 per month, on Carpenter-st., near Randolph. Address P 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS ON WABASH-AV., suitable for business or lodging rooms. For particulars call on or address A. W., 795 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR; ALSO, rooms suitable for two gentlemen, without board, 1474 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE WELL FURNISHED front bedroom, cheap, at 232 Sampson-st., West Side.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR, 5 NICE rooms, 11 foot ceiling, water and gas. Reference required. Price, $40 per month. Inquire at 430 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE REPUBLICAN Life Building.
Very desirable offices in the Wadsworth Building, on Madison-st., between LaSalle and Wells-sts.
Basement offices in the building corner of Fifth-av. and Madison-st.
Offices in building southwest corner of Franklin and South Water-sts.
Offices and sleeping rooms in the building Nos. 160 and 162 Randolph-st. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—STORES IN THE WADSWORTH Building on Madison-st., between Wells and LaSalle-sts.
Stores—160 and 162 Randolph-st.
Stores—Cor South Water-st., near Michigan-av.
Stores—149 and 151 State-st.; 45x140; 5 stories and basement; first and second stories well lighted, with alley at the side and rear.
Stores—Clark-st., opposite Pacific Hotel.
Stores—Michigan-av., between Monroe and Adams-sts.; four story and basement; will be ready for occupancy about Sept. 1, 1872.

TO RENT—STORES, TWO STORY AND basement stores on Fifth-av., between Lake and Randolph-sts. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.
Stores—741 and 743 State-st. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A FRONT OFFICE ON SECOND floor. Apply on premises. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 68 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE ON WABASH-AV. near Peck court; also, a whole house. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF 318 SOUTH Desplaines-st.; room for 20 horses. Inquire at the barn.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Phenix Block, corner of Madison and Fifth-av.; suitable for bank, insurance, real estate, or law offices. Also two large rooms on fourth floor, suitable for Lodge rooms or societies. Rents low. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 3, Phenix Block.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT BUILDING, east side of Clark-st., between Van Buren and Harrison, first floor and basement, together or separately. The upper two floors have six rooms each, with water, gas, &c., and are well lighted. Will be rented for offices or families. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, LIGHT AND AIRY, SUITable for offices, sleeping-rooms, or any light business, on West Madison-st., or for housekeeping. Gas and water-closets. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison st.

TO RENT—NO. 23 RIVER-ST. FOR WHOLEsale trade. WM. R. LOOMIS & CO., 297 State-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID STORES, BASEMENTS, lofts, and offices in building 320 to 334 State-st. W. WALLER, No. 8, 320 State-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST., A BASEment, 23x70, light and airy, suitable for any business. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—GOOD BARN, FOUR STALLS, with water, etc.; $20 per month. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FINEST BASEMENT IN THE West Division, under the Halsted Street Opera House. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES, SUITable for law, real estate, or physicians, at 386 Wabash-av. Five rooms on second floor, with gas and bath privileges; $15 to $40. Call at 386 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR business, up stairs, near Twenty second st., on Wabash-av., and four smaller rooms will be rented together or separate. Apply at 1041 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE 961 WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty second st; new store, splendid front; three rooms in rear; large barn. Apply at 1041 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—1,000 IN THREE MONTHS. Agents can make the above amount by selling the great Campaign Book, THE STRUGGLE OF '72. The issues and candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration. The Queer Record of Horace Greeley, by Everett Chamberlin, formerly of the Chicago Tribune. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Stephens. Entirely original. The finest, both humorous and grave. If you want to make money, send One Dollar for outfit, and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY ON $5 CAPItal. 12 fast selling articles, 3 to 6 of each, that sell for 25 to 50 cents each, sent for $5; retail for $16.50. Our $10 outfit retails for $33. $20 outfit for $76.50. Men and women are making $18 a day. This rare chance for 30 days; affords an opportunity for beginners to make a fortune. Send money in registered letters only. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE, ACTIVE NEWS Agents to run on trains. McKEEVER & SMITH, Peoria, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF MEN that mean business, and know how to do it, can lay by $50 a week handling our goods; $10 to $50 capital a requisite; one for each county only. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph st., Chicago.

AGENT WANTED—A MAN TO INTRODUCE an article, having no competition, into private families in Chicago. Any ordinary canvasser can clear from $8 to $30 per day. Room 4, No. 127 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL HARRIS' PURE perfectly pure whiskey in city and country. Call on or address W. J. WALKER, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Room 61.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH SOME money; two years' lease, cheap rent; the best place in Chicago for sample room, oyster parlors, and ice cream garden; 14 rooms, and entrance on two streets. Inquire at Room 4, 36 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000, TO ENgage with a party in a jobbing trade; present business increased so as to require more capital; present stock, about $100,000; a good chance offered. D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

PARTNER WANTED—FROM $3,000 TO $5,000—in manufacturing business; staple article; will double capital within five months. Inquire No. 83 West Randolph st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, TO TAKE a managing interest in a cash manufacturing business; profits large. Address T 48, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABlished manufacturing business in Cairo, Ill., profits satisfactory; $6,000 to $8,000 capital required. Address Lock Box 1243, Cairo, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN in a light manufacturing business; references required and given. Inquire at 234 W. Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED business; rare chance for the right man. Apply at 514 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE EMPIRE COMBINATION Parlor Bedstead, an elegant piece of furniture; occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead, and is convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Four styles, adapted to parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, and office. The Child's Empire Bedstead, same styles, now ready. Sold on installments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 33 East Madison st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BANK COUNter, with glass railings. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—5,000 FINE cigars. A. R. PRESTON, 66 East Madison st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—READY-MADE OUTfit. DERROM BUILDING CO., cor. North Clark and Michigan-sts.

FOR SALE—STEAM CANAL BOAT, TWO UPright engines and boilers, marine boiler, in perfect running order. Inquire Lumbermen's Exchange, Room 7, or 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SHELVING AND counter. Apply at 481 South State st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, VALUE ABOUT $3,000; small payment down. Principals only with bargain. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WOULD BUY 5 TO 20 ACRES, well located for subdivision. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10 horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture stationary and portable engines of all sizes, circular saw mills and flouring mill machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A NEYSMITH 7½ TON STEAM hammer, but little used, good as new, for less than half its cost; also a complete sheet iron mill. KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., No. 34 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW STEAM ENgine, one-half less than cost; 12 horse power; $250. 207 West Tyler-st.

FOR SALE—LOT OF 10 TONS 16 lb. T RAIL. KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., 34 South Canal st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY of a spring and axle factory. Apply to or address KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., No. 34 South Canal st., Chicago.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers. Rider governor cut-off engines, Tubois patent air front boilers, Calorie engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 34 Market st., Central Block.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 100,000 CLEANED BRICK. GEDDES & REID, Room 7, No. 124 South Clark st.

FORTY THOUSAND GOOD CLEAN BRICK. Apply to MR. JOHNSON at the Lunch wagon, corner of LaSalle and Washington st., any day about noon.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD can be consulted on all matters of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know. Office [illegible].

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 582, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW SEWING MACHINES AT ABOUT ONE-third their value. Apply at 13 East Harrison st.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, NO. 137 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all sewing machines on hand; also machines repaired.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE—A 4 ROOM set, including a Singer sewing machine, at 113 Wentworth-av., up stairs. Price, $250.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 155 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, from $5,000 to $50,000, at 9 per cent; also in smaller sums to suit, and houses on leased ground. Purchase money notes bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, Kent Block, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN Chicago, or Cook county. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND COUNTY real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, pianos, horses, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 63 Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000, IF you want money to finish your house you can have it at reasonable rates. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 273 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SEcurities at 9 and 10 per cent. for a term of years. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST price in cash for adjusted claims against nearly all Chicago and Eastern insurance companies. Inquire Room 51, Exchange building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS, NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silks, &c.

$2,500 AND $3,500 TO LOAN ON REAL estate in Chicago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 281 Wabash-av.

$2,500 TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS ON CITY real estate or improved farm. MERRILL, LADD & CO., 134 Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 23D, 1872, one gray horse, about 15 hands high, with a short tail. Also one buggy mare, about 14 hands high, with a lame step in her left hind leg. $20 reward will be paid to any person returning them to 587 State street.

LOST—A POCKET MEMORANDUM-BOOK, OF no value except to A. B. Hitchcock, whose name is on same. A liberal reward will be paid if delivered to SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO., Board of Trade.

LOST—ESCAPED FROM HIS CAGE, A CANARY bird. The finder will be rewarded by calling at 53 Centre-av. Mr. CARLISLE.

FOUND—YESTERDAY ON MADISON-ST., A pocket-book containing money. BEVERLY CHAMBERS, 61 West Madison-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 31 OSGOOD-ST., a bay horse 6 years old, small star in forehead, slightly knee-sprung.

STRAYED—FROM BARN TUESDAY NIGHT, a large bay truck horse, weighing about 1,400 pounds, black legs, long tail, new shoes; the horse is suffering from sickness, and has a dull, heavy appearance. A liberal reward will be given for information as to where this horse can be found, at Home Tea Store, corner State and Twenty-second-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—1 GRAY HORSE 14 hands high, from the corner of Jackson and Clark sts.; a liberal reward will be paid for his return. WEBER FURNITURE CO., cor Clark and Jackson sts.

STRAYED—A DARK BAY MARE, 14 OR 15 hands high, a white spot on the left hind foot. Any one returning it to the corner of Thirty-fifth and Baldwin sts. will receive a reward. [illegible] 1,000 pounds.

$25 REWARD—IF THE PERSON WHO WAS seen to pick up the pocketbook on corner of College Grove and Egan-avs will return it to 821 Cottage Grove, he will receive the above reward.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IS THE NICHOLson Parlor Organ. Prices $60 and upward. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ALL PERSONS HAVING BUSIness with G. Hudson, will please address P 97, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL MARY BURNS, FROM LaSalle, please call and see Mrs. JESSUL, 31 Myrick-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK. COMPETENT men who speak German send address, references, etc., to Z 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DRUGGIST, ONE THAT speaks the German and English language, at No. 191 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, AN active travelling salesman of unexceptional character and habits. One acquainted with clothing or furnishing goods preferred. Address Z 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DELIVERY CLERK IN THE retail grocery trade. Apply to A. WALTERS, 209 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A DRUG BILL CLERK; ONE EXperienced and a good penman. Address Y 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD CORRESPONDENT CLERK and book-keeper, one who has had experience in life insurance. Address T 82, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience as bank book keeper or teller. Salary small. Address V 85, care of Tribune office, giving reference.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD CARVER TO GO to the country. Address JOHN MOORE, Pierceton, Ind.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOT AND shoe salesman at WISWALL'S, 180 Twenty second-st.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER—NO. 338 ARCHER-av. Good wages and steady work.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH TO WORK ON safe and vault work. Call, between 7 and 9 a.m., at 59 South Canal-st. M. YALE CADY & LAFER, Western general agents TERWILLIGER & CO.

WANTED—TWO MACHINISTS TO GO TO Wisconsin. Apply at 144 West Lake-st., Room 5. TRUMBULL & CRUVER.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE blacksmith. One accustomed to light and heavy work. Best wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to BOUTON, SMITH & CO., 201 and 204 West Randolph-st., or to MASON, EVANS & CO., Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painters; steady employment. J. WRIGHT & SON, Leavenworth, Kansas.

WANTED—2 GOOD CARPENTERS, EARLY to-morrow morning. Call at No. 7 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAPER-BOX MAKER; good wages and permanent situation will be given. Also, girls to feed ruling machines. Apply at factory, corner Wood and Tyler-sts. MILLARD & DECKER.

WANTED—ONE GOOD TINNER TO GO TO the country. Apply to WM. BLAIR & CO., Saturday, from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A STONE-FITTER AT METROpolitan Block, Randolph and LaSalle-sts. Apply early.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD PANTALOON cutter, to whom good wages will be paid. Apply to S. LIEBERMAN, at [illegible]-av., basement.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MACHINISTS; GOOD wages. Apply to Excelsior Brick Co., 77 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A NO. 1 CARriage painter who is good on striping and finishing; none but a strictly sober man need apply; to such steady work and good wages will be given. Address GAY & PORTER, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—2 FIRST CLASS BLACKSMITHS at once. Apply at COAN & TENBROEKE Carriage M'f'g Co., Ann and West Randolph-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SASH, DOOR AND blind maker to take charge of a set of hands; one that understands machinery and plans; must be sober, steady, with commanding influence, and not afraid of work; one that understands German preferred. Also a salesman or assistant book keeper, who is willing to make himself useful about the shop; one that is acquainted with the business preferred. Apply at the Northwestern Planing Mill, corner Green-st. and West Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE-PAINTER AND calciminer. Inquire at 244 Warren-av., this morning.

WANTED—GOOD TRUNK-BOX MAKERS, corner Twenty-second and Throop-sts., up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COOK AT THE Ulrich House, corner State and Twenty-second-st., a first-class one and who understands his business.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE A TRUCK. Must thoroughly understand the care of horses and general barn work. References required. Apply to CUTTER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN AND BOYS AT 241 WEST Randolph-st.

WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS WILL be offered to No. 1 men to represent the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago in the city. Call at home office, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH CASH capital of $10,000, and good business qualities, desires to take an interest in some jobbing or manufacturing business. If wanted, inquire of A. B., Tremont House.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN, GERMANS AND Americans, to solicit for life insurance, stock plan, will meet with encouragement by applying at Room 8, No. 24 South Canal-st., June 28.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—500 YOUNG MEN, FOR CITY AND country, for an easy business. Those not afraid of work can make $20 to $40 a week, on small cash capital. A. KAY, 236 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—1,000 MORE LABORERS FOR THE Wisconsin Central and North Pacific Railroads, $2.25 per day. Also, 25 saw mill hands, $25 to $30 per month and board. All Company pay; free fare. Apply at 28 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW, Agents for the Company.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS TO GO out to-day; free fare; 20 saw mill hands, by steamboat; 20 for city work; 10 for picking cherries. ANGELL & COAKER, 31 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 200 RAILROAD LABORers, to work on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R.; also, the Detroit & Bay City R. R.; wages $2 and $2.25; fare furnished. Plenty of station work at 25 and 30 cents per yard. Also, 25 saw mill hands at $26 to $30 per month and board; 40 to chop ties, at 15 cents apiece. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR WISCONSIN CENtral and Northern Pacific R. R.; wages $2 to $2.50; 25 saw mill hands; wages $25 to $35 per month. Apply at 59 West Randolph-st. and 72 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN, AT 1111 Michigan-av., to take care of horses, cow and yard. German preferred. Apply to JOHN MATTOCKS, 523 Wabash-av.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS AND SAW mill hands. Highest wages paid. Free fare. Apply at 35 West Washington-st. Room 1.

WANTED—FOR COPPER HARBOR, LAKE Superior, 3 carpenters, and 20 laborers, steady work, $50 per month fare paid; also men for other places. At 127 West Washington st., Room 3.

WANTED—AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE, IMmediately, a smart, active boy, white or colored.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE MEN, NOT AFRAID to work. Apply, early this morning, at 618 West Madison-st., to WOOD & FOWLER.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitor. Address Y 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT groom, one who is not afraid to chore about house. Room 10, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND COOK, MALE OR female, at E. H. HUTCHINSON'S, corner Twenty second-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—10 LABORERS, 5 TEAMS, AND 1 good driver, at the corner of Jackson and State-sts. this morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of a dining-room. Apply at 475 Wabash-av. M. BURKE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK TO take entire charge of a kitchen. Apply 475 Wabash-av. M. BURKE.

WANTED—3 GOOD MEN TO WORK ON ICE wagons. Apply corner Burnside and Twenty-second-sts. this morning at 7 o'clock. SWETT & CROUCH.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family, good home and good wages; German or Norwegian preferred. 90 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. Apply at 81 Menominee-st., North side.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family, at 328 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, and a young girl to take care of a little boy. 1160 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPErienced girl for general housework. Good wages. Bring recommendations. Apply at 1182 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; also, good, smart girl to take care of child. Good wages and steady place. Apply at 966 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer, and understand plain cooking. Wages, $3.50 a week. 781 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; wages, $4 per week. No Irish need apply. C. B. DUPEE, Hopwood, near Normal School, Hyde Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three. Girl from the country preferred. Apply at 696 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—AT 424 FULTON-ST., A GOOD GIRL to cook, wash and iron. Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECONDwork in a small family, and take care of children. Apply at 483 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer, German, Swedish, or Norwegian. 244 West Tyler st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE SECOND girl, at 491 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl, to do general housework. A permanent place and good wages. Call at No. 143 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, and girl for dining-room work. Apply at 85 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT 299 TWENTY-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE KITCHEN girl. Apply at 170 Ellis-av., Wahpansch and Rogan-avs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL THAT WANTS A permanent place. Apply at 538 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL AT 582 STATE-st., to whom good wages will be paid.

WANTED—AT 278 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., by a private family, an experienced girl, to do kitchen work. ORVILLE OLCOTT.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR Swede girl to do washing and ironing in a large family. To one who understands the business, liberal wages will be given. Apply at 52 South Park-av., second door from Twenty-third st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT DININGroom girl at 1180 Indiana-av.

WANTED—50 GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS of housework, in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1600 State-st.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN girls, at Carroll's Coffee House, 182 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; also second girl or nurse at same place. Apply at 904 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE, DANE, OR GERMAN girl to do general house work in a family of two. Call at 47 Forrest av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. None but an experienced girl need apply, to 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL, TO do general house work for family in Dixon, Ill. Family not large, a pleasant home and good wages. Inquire at 13 Harmon-court, in this city.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 357 WEST JACKSON-st., to whom the highest wages will be paid. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; must be thoroughly competent. Apply at 1317 Indiana av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL. CALL EARLY, AT 173 West Adams-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. Apply at 309 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply, between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., at 187 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOME AND HIGH wages to a competent girl. Apply at 216 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NEAT AND THOROUGHLY competent girl, for cook and laundress, in a private family. The best wages to one who suits. Call for two days at 617 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST, TO WORK in store, capable of doing fine custom shirts and furnishing her own machine. Apply at 102 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—5 GOOD SHIRT MAKERS AND OPerators on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. None others need apply. B. C. ROGERS & CO., 321 Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS. MUST understand cutting and fitting. Apply, immediately, at 533 State-st., fancy dry goods store.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK ON A WHEEler & Wilson sewing machine; one who understands making mattress ticks preferred. Apply to HILGER, JENKINS & CO., 648 and 650 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY TO DR. MILLER, 928 Wabash-av., from 1 to 3 p. m.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD APPEARANCE, for the confectionery and catering business. Must understand keeping books and bring good references. Call at 962 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEMALE COMPOSITOR, IMMEdiately. Apply early at 514 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS, at the Excelsior Laundry, 420 West Van Buren-st.; $9 to $11 per week. Come ready to go to work.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR MUNGER'S LAUNdry, 126 Michigan-st., or at the Branch offices, 413 State-st., and 98 South Desplaines-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CAR-LOAD OF FINE HORSES JUST REceived for sale, consisting of one fine stylish 1,000 lb driving horse, sound and kind, can show 2:40 or better; one matched pair; several good single drivers; business and express horses; one good business rig cheap. Call and examine in rear of 21 Congress-st. J. W. COOK.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF OLMSTEAD BUGgies; one California top buggy, and an assortment of slide seats, phaetons, and carriages at low prices, at 344 West Randolph-st.

CARRIAGES—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 196 Twenty second-st., corner of State, have on hand and for sale the largest stock of business wagons, open and top buggies in the city, which they are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. No slop-made Eastern work dealt in. The above being made by the celebrated and old established manufacturer, Murray, of Niles, Mich., and Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., they are enabled to guarantee all work.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SQUARE BOX business buggy, at No. 201 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE HORSES OF ALL kinds, buggies, carriages, harness, etc. Must be sold at once, 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NEW STYLISH SQUARE BOX top buggy, with single harness, etc., cost $415, used about twenty times. Can be seen at 143 West Lake-st., but don't call unless you want to pay $450 for first-class rig.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, at a bargain if taken to-day. Also a good work horse, 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A JUMP-SEAT CARRIAGE, VERY stylish, with pole and shafts. Inquire at 736 Wabash-av., or can be seen at 1014 Michigan-av. Also 1 handsome, small, milk-white horse not afraid of cars; children or ladies can drive or ride.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, WAGON AND HARness. The horse is sound, gentle and stylish, the harness good and new, and the covered wagon as good as when first made. It is such as is used by grocers. Apply at 38 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF TROTTERS; BIG PAIR of bays; one good, single driver. Must be sold to-day. 54 Sixteenth st.

FOR SALE—FINE HORSES, SOME GOOD workers. Wide stalls for boarders. Sale stable to dispose of. ANTHONY, 17 East Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS; will sell together or separate; warranted, at 787 West Lake-st. Cheapest in town.

FOR SALE—FINE DRIVING HORSE, BUGGY, harness, robes, etc., at a discount for want of use. Room 46 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A NICE PAIR OF RELIABLE family horses, with double-harness, and two-seated phaeton, for four persons. Will be sold cheap if taken soon, as the owner has no use for them. N. TUCKER, Market-st., basement, or 1113 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY HANDSOME ponies, thoroughly broken for double, tandem or single driving; also, used to saddle. May be seen at No. 799 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ALL GRADES OF HORSES ONE extra carriage team. Come and get best bargains offered. Rear 171 West Liberty st.

TAME HAY OF PRIME QUALITY BY THE bale at wholesale prices, delivered. Also fine pasturage for horses. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe st.

WE WOULD SAY TO THE CITIZENS OF Chicago that we have now on hand over 100 buggies and carriages of every description, which we must and will sell at the very lowest possible figure. We must close them out within ten days. Come and see us and you won't go away without one. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av., Lake Front.

WANTED—A LIGHT TEN-PASSENGER SECond hand bus; must be cheap for cash. Address Z 71, Tribune office, stating where it can be seen.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGGY harness, for cash. Address P 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY CHEAP FOR CASH A good light, second-hand top buggy. Address, giving price, etc., S 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO.'S STAbles, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS AND BUNIONS REMOVED WITHOUT pain by Dr. K. BLAKESLEE, office 330 West Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

ON LOAN—ELECTRO GALVANIC POCKET Generators, and how to use them in local weakness, and its "consequential damages," mental and physical prostration. Room 6, 139 West Madison-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR LADIES' and gentlemen's cast off clothing, feather beds, and bedding. A. WILKINS, 734 State-st. Money Loan Office, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS ABOUT $2,000 WHICH he would like to invest, with his services, in some good legitimate business. Address V 72, Tribune office.

TO PHYSICIANS—I WILL SELL LOW, OR trade for horse and buggy, a splendid 60-cup constant current battery, in handsome cabinet form with dial, also 3,000 resistance Rheostat, with galvanometer and intercollated commutator, various flexible conductors, etc., with full instructions. 26 Calumet-av.

WANTED—BY TWO CARPENTERS AND joiners, contract work and building; or will take contracts to finish and trim houses, stores, offices, etc. Address F & M, No. 730 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—[illegible] WISHING TO GO TO the Pacific Coast, and having not less than $2,000 cash, can obtain a good situation and an interest in a first-class paying business. Reference given and required. None but those meaning business need inquire. Address M 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

A VERY CHOICE FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR a stock of merchandise located in some good country town; will trade on a cash basis only. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 273 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—BY M. H. MORRIS, Room 2, 47 West Randolph-st., fruit farm in Central Illinois for city property. One flour mill for farm, $15,000.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY a young married man; long experience, speaks English, German, and French. Address U 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO has been in business in Chicago, wishes to travel for a good house for a long or short time; has traveled for his own interests and can work up a good trade if any one can. Address S 81, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL cutter who thoroughly understands merchant tailoring; good reference given; no objection to country. Address S. W. & Co., 54 Archer-av.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as coachman, in city or country. Address W 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and plain gardener; have no objection to take charge of a small farm; can be well recommended for sobriety and honesty. Address U 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A DELIVery or shipping wagon, by a young man who understands the business; best city references given. Call or address 177 South Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN INTELLIgent boy 14 years old, during school vacation (two months); can be trusted in any situation. Address W 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR MYSELF AND moderate wages in some store; I have long experience in the hardware and stove trade, and can act as salesman or shipping clerk. Address H 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED teacher, a Yale graduate, wants a situation at the West; references. Address H. T. T., Box 3131, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COUNTRY girls—one as second girl, and one as kitchen girl. Good references given. Call for three days at Mrs. HIGGINS' Intelligence Office, 375 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 RESPECTABLE girls; one as good washer and ironer, one to do second work, and the other to do general housework in private families. Apply at 184 Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to do general housework for a small private family. Apply at 563 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl, Protestant, to take charge of a young infant and assist in second work. Address L 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO STEADY GIRLS, ONE CHAMbermaid, one cook. J. DARLEY, 134 West Lake.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT AND competent girl as seamstress; will do light chamberwork or assist with children. Apply at No. 26 Tyler-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; understands dressmaking and children's clothing; $5 per week; can furnish machine. Call or address for three days, 42 Price-place.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO AMERICAN girls as child's nurse with a family going to travel. Address E 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ATTEND A CIGAR stand or any light work suitable for a young lady; can room at home. Address 775 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with good board. 167 West Jackson-st., to rent, unfurnished rooms.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST., OPPOSITE Sherman House—Accommodation for a few more boarders. Good table. Single rooms. $5.50 and $6 per week. Day board, $3.50 per week.

134 WARREN-AV.—SINGLE UNFURNISHed rooms, with all modern improvements, also front parlor, with carpet.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE rooms, one large front chamber and front parlor, all furnished, to rent with board, to ladies and gentlemen.

240 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—GOOD ACCOMMOdations for two boarders.

274 FULTON-ST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished front room, with board, for two gents, or gentleman and wife.

413 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE FURNISHED room with board for two gentlemen, $7 per week each.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK —Unfurnished suites of rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by large yards. This is the finest location and best accommodations on the West Side.

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICE PLEASant front parlor to rent, with board, at very reasonable price. House has modern improvements.

UNION PARK HOTEL, 521 MADISON-ST.—Room for 4 or 6 gents, with board, at $7 per week; also, single rooms.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST., NEW house; first-class board at from $6.00 to $9.00 per week. Transient, $2.00 per day.

South Side.

16 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—FURNISHED front parlor; one front room, second floor, with alcove, hot and cold water, furnished or unfurnished.

22 TWENTY SIXTH-ST.—3 OR 4 SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board in a private family; furnished rooms; $5 per week.

179 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR STATE—To Rent—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Good hotel table attached.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGing, $5 per week; good table and home comforts.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICE FURnished room, with first-class board; also a few day boarders wanted.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble rooms and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 508 Wabash-av.

582 STATE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD; also, sleeping rooms to rent at reasonable rates.

612 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished or unfurnished front rooms for gentleman and lady, with board; also one pleasant room suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

977 INDIANA-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF rooms to rent en suite or singly, to gentlemen only; location and table first-class.

Country.

STANLEY HOUSE, HYDE PARK—BOARD and lodging, combining city and country; Eastern family's home comforts. Terms, $8 to $12 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A FIRST-CLASS PIANIST, IN exchange for musical tuition. Address H. VAN BRUN, Post Office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG AGREEABLE COUPLE without children, pleasant room and board (private family preferred); terms must be moderate. Address, immediately, W. FLORENCE, Post Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE GROCERY, STOCK AND FIXTURES, for sale; will take real estate in part payment; good reasons for selling. Address or call on SPALDING & PICKERING, Room 9, Nixon's Building.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—Well located under the Harper House, Rock Island, Ill. Fine fixtures, stock new and fresh. Fine soda fountain. This is a rare chance, being in the most flourishing city in the West, which has now about 14,000 inhabitants. Stock, with invoice, about $4,500. Good reasons for selling. Address L. L. LANE, P. O. Box 248.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN—A SMALL BOARDing house of 11 beds, saloon attached, with stock and lease, low rent. Inquire at 179 S. Desplaines-st.

A PAINT SHOP, SCAFFOLD, ETC., FOR SALE; complete; will be sold cheap. Apply at 315 East Van Buren-st., between 6 and 8 p. m.

A RARE CHANCE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF disagreement between partners, stock, fixtures, and lease of a well located 1 ney goods business for sale. Inquire of S. SCHULTZ, Assignee, southwest corner of Jackson and Clinton-sts., or at the premises, 143 South Twenty second st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—$1,400 will buy a three years' lease of a dry goods store in a first class locality, rents exceedingly low, the good will of the business, and at least $1,800 worth of staple dry goods. Show cases, gas fixtures, stools, etc., will be thrown into the bargain. The present owners are retiring from business. Inquire at 213 West Lake-st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—AN energetic, good business man, with $15,000 or $20,000 capital, can hear of an opening in a safe, profitable, well established manufacturing business, by addressing N 92, Tribune office. P. S.—$5,000 profit a year will be guaranteed to the right man, and who will furnish the above amount of capital.

A RARE CHANCE FOR MAKING MONEY. We are offering State and County rights of the Varney Carriage Jack, the best thing for the purpose ever invented, at prices and on such terms as cannot fail to make it for the interest of persons in search of business to investigate it; a few good agents wanted. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison-st., Chicago.

BOARDING HOUSE AND SALOON FOR SALE, with all the furniture and fixtures. Apply at 116 West Randolph st.

CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE; FULL STOCK, trade all cash; other business to attend. Call at 519 South State-st.

FOR TWO LADIES, OR MAN AND WIFE, A light business, paying large profits, and strictly cash sales; a good investment. 272 West Madison-st., up stairs.

GROCERY FOR SALE ON WEST SIDE, NOW doing a cash trade of $80 per day. Those meaning business address F 88, Tribune office, and state where and when an interview can be had.

GROCERY STORE WILL BE SOLD CHEAP for cash; doing a good cash trade; must be sold this week. Address N 35, Tribune office.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF STORE ON WEST Madison-st. for sale; first-class location. Address X 92, Tribune office.

M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 2, 47 WEST RANDOLPH-st., has for sale:
1 drug store.
1 first-class grocery; choice location and large business.
1 flour mill; would exchange.
1 3-horse power engine, cheap.
Also other business chances.

NAIL MACHINERY FOR SALE, CONSISTING of one engine, boiler, rolls, shears, grindstone, shafting, and 28 nail machines, all complete. Apply to KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., 34 South Canal-st.

RARE CHANCE—$300 OR $500 BUYS A BUSIness already established, and making money. References given and books shown. Address S 83, Tribune office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE OF ONE of the best ice cream, confectionery, restaurant and bakeries in the city, cheap for cash; only $1,000. Owner having other business. Apply at 316 West Lake-st.

VINEGAR WORKS FOR SALE—ONE of the oldest established and best paying Vinegar Works in the city, in perfect working order; capacity 250 to 300 barrels per month; will take part pay in vinegar; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address or call for 3 days at Room 9, 72 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 OR 10 rooms, with modern improvements, by a responsible party; no children. Address X 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF TWO OR three rooms, for light housekeeping, in a respectable neighborhood. Address V 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MAN AND WIFE, 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. Address R 79, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—AND BUILDING FOR SALE IN rear of 244 East Madison-st. Lot 20x70, on an 18-ft alley. Lease has five years to run. Building suitable for light manufacturing purposes. This is a decided bargain. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

POLITICAL.

(Continued from First Page.)

represent us in the Democratic National Convention, to assemble at Baltimore, are requested to vote for the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as our candidates for President and Vice President.

A motion to lay the resolutions on the table was negatived, and the resolutions were adopted amid heavy applause.

The following nominations were made: For Secretary of State, General Wiley, of Worcester; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. L. Greene, of Franklin Co.; Member of the Board of Public Works, J. B. Riley, Licking Co.; Delegates at Large to the Baltimore Convention, Jno. A. McMahon, Montgomery; H. B. Payne, Cuyahoga Co.; Christian A. White, Brown; M. A. Dougherty, Fairfield. Alternates, Geo. A. Weimer, Summit; ... N. Allen, Jefferson; E. Cuningham, A... Kramer, Ottawa.

At a meeting of delegates in the evening a resolution was adopted instructing the State Central Committee to issue a call for a mass meeting of Democrats of the State, at such time and place as deemed most expedient, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Baltimore Convention, and selecting Senatorial electors, and to invite the participation of all voters who are opposed to the present corrupt Administration.

HON. M. C. KERR SPEAKS FOR GREELEY AND REFORM, AT ANDERSON, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 27.—Pursuant to an appointment made by Hon. M. C. Kerr and Hon. Jas. B. Ryan, a very large and attentive meeting of the Democracy and Liberals of Madison County is now in progress in the Court House Square. The square is brilliantly illuminated. Flags adorned with lanterns grace the streets; martial and instrumental music enlivens the occasion, and a dense crowd of people crowd the speakers' stand with a quiet orderly attention that betokens great interest notwithstanding the cloudy and inclement weather. This is the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of people at an evening meeting held in Madison County in the last 10 years. Mr. Kerr, fresh from the halls of Congress, delivered an able and statesmanlike speech, reviewing Civil Service reform and the corruptions existing in the Departments at Washington in such strong and forcible words and with such facts and figures as rendered denial or explanation impossible. His entire speech was received with marked attention and respect, and will set many minds to thinking, and result in much good. Many old Republicans are present, and all unite in conceding the candor and fairness with which Mr. Kerr presented his facts. Every allusion to Mr Greeley was greeted with a round of applause. Before concluding, Mr. Kerr made an honest, earnest appeal to Democrats to support the nominee of the Baltimore nomination, and named Mr. Greeley as the man in this respect. He said the indorsement by that Convention is as certain as the next eclipse,—as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow,—and as certain as that every man, woman, and child before him would some day die. As to the tariff question, Mr. Kerr said the difference between the two platforms is this, that the Grant platform demands the continuance of a tariff for Protection, with the principle of bounties and subsidies, to which he is forever hostile; but the Greeley platform expressly remits the whole question of tariff for Protection, &c., to the people, and to Congress, to settle for them according to their own judgment, without Executive influence or control. Between the two platforms he would have no difficulty to choose.

Mr. Ryan followed Mr. Kerr in an able and extensive review of the management of the State finances under Republican and Democratic rule, and, in his argument, gave facts that fully and thoroughly exploded the Radical claim of economical management, heralded all over the State by Browne, Orth & Co. His speech showed conclusively that the financial affairs of the State have been managed with unparalleled prudence and economy under Democratic Administration as compared with preceding years of Radical rule. The Democracy and Liberals are thoroughly united in this county, and it is safe to say that under the banner of Greeley and Reform Madison County will give Honest Horace 1,500 majority.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS RECEIVED AT THE GREELEY HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—At the Greeley and Brown Headquarters in this city a letter was received to-day from Charles Stewart (colored), Orange Court House, Va., in which he says: "We have convinced the colored people here that Mr. Greeley is their friend, and always has been. They have been taught that he has been a Democrat, and that he is going to put them back into slavery. They were solid for Grant when we arrived, but are now divided."

A letter from Robert J. Griffin, Atlanta, Ga., says that we have now two sets of delegates claiming to represent the Democratic party in the State Convention. The Greeley delegates were elected by a Democratic mass meeting, the others being bolters. The Greeley men only will get seats in the Convention. The writer concludes: "Georgia is certain for Greeley and Brown."

A letter from Bachelors Hall, Va., says that notwithstanding the effort of revenue officers, the people will vote for the Cincinnati ticket.

James T. Matlock, of Douglass County, Oregon, writes:

"The Grantites have carried Oregon in the election just passed on purely local questions, aided by the corrupting influences of the Administration. In the approaching campaign the fight will be clear of any local interest, which will give the State to Greeley by at least 1,000 majority. The President sent one of his Cabinet officers, Attorney General Williams, to canvass for the Grant ticket, which will give us an opportunity to show the meddlesome disposition of the Administration. Set down Oregon for Greeley."

Letters from South Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, and Vermont, report strength to the ticket in their States. All of them state that Sumner's indictment of Grantism has had its effect, and that the people are clamoring for copies of it. The pamphlet, "Horace Greeley's Record," is being read with avidity.

The most encouraging news is contained in them all, assuring the Committee that Grant's chances, never large, are dwindling rapidly away into the air.

LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY TO A CONNECTICUT GENTLEMAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Hartford Times contains the following: "Below we print an extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this State. Though it was never intended for publication, the gentleman to whom it was addressed has deemed it of sufficient interest to justify its publication:

NEW YORK, June 11, 1872.

I have no possible claim to Democratic support and never made any. The Democrats will, of course, be governed by a consideration of their own interest. It is nowise proper or probable that they should be influenced in making their decision by any consideration personal to myself, and if they could be I do not desire it. Hence, I have said nothing to any Democrat unless he first addressed me, and, even then, I have gone no farther than to say that, if I should be elected, I would treat all those who supported me alike, not asking whether they had been in the past Republicans or Democrats. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

A NEW ORLEANS EDITOR ON THE CUSTOM HOUSE SUPREMACY IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Colonel George W. Carne publishes his valedictory as editor of the *National Republican*. He retires because he cannot support the State ticket recently nominated at Baton Rouge. In giving his reasons for withdrawing, he says the wishes of the Republican people were thwarted by certain Federal officials in the Convention, and that, too, largely by the use of force, which could be borrowed from the Federal patronage in the State of Louisiana. The grand doctrine which I understood to be the very foundation, not only of the Republican party but of all Republican Governments, that the rulers should be selected by the people, was wantonly trampled on; a ticket presented which, in a word, represents simply the preference and choice chiefly of the Federal officers within the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 27.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention of this district to-day nominated, on first ballot, Hon. John Sarninghouser editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, as a candidate for Joint Senator. Samuel E. Sinclair was nominated for Judge of the Common Pleas Court, Twentieth Judicial District, on the first ballot.

INDIANA.

State Dental Association at Indianapolis—Betting on the Result of the Clem Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 27.—The State Dental Association, which has been in session here for the past three days, adjourned this morning. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Professor James Richardson, of Terre Haute; First Vice President, Dr. E. H. Hanser, of Noblesville; Second Vice President, Dr. H. T. Marlove, of Logansport; Treasurer, Dr. John F. Johnson, of Indianapolis; Secretary, B. P. McDonald, of Goshen. A committee of five was appointed to memorialize the Legislature praying the passage of a dental law. The next annual meeting was changed from the last Tuesday in June 1873, to first Tuesday in June, and New Albany was selected as the place.

The argument in the Clem murder trial at Lebanon, was concluded this morning, by Hon. D. W. Voorhees. The jury retired at 10 o'clock, but returned about noon and asked to be reinstructed, when the charge was reread to them. The fact that the jury asked to be reinstructed was taken as an evidence that they would agree upon a verdict. The case is believed to be stronger for the State than any of the previous trials. Bets are freely offered on acquittal, or that the jury will disagree.

State Manufacturers' Convention at Fort Wayne.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, June 27.—The barrel, stave, and heading manufacturers of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, held an adjourned meeting here to-day, and perfected their organization by adopting by-laws, electing officers, and appointing committees. The object of the Association is the advancement and protection of the interests of their trade. They also premeditate a combination of producers for increasing the price of staves. Upwards of fifty leading manufacturers in the above States, representing about one million of dollars capital, were in attendance. Reports were made showing that the stock now on hand amounts to 25,000,000 staves and 6,000,000 heading.

The Peabody Educational Fund.

BOSTON, June 27.—The Trustees of the Peabody educational fund reassembled to-day, when the general agent, Rev. Barnas Sears, presented the annual report, in which he says: "The general aspect of education in the South has undergone no material change during the year. Great progress has been made in the public mind, but various causes have been in operation in several States to hinder a corresponding action. The experiment of free schools in every part of the country appears yet entirely cleared away the doubts and removed the opposition that has existed; but the principal agents in carrying into effect this great public measure, have had a sufficient degree of success in extending, improving, and cheapening education, and thus awakening a general interest and winning popular favor to strengthen their confidence, and place them and their enterprise beyond fear of failure." In regard to the aid rendered, Dr. Sears said the donations were not made to colleges, academies, or any private, sectarian, or charity schools. To well-regulated public free schools, continued about ten months of the year, and having a regular attendance of not less than one hundred pupils, averaging 85 per cent, we pay $300; 150 pupils, averaging 85 per cent, we pay $450; 200 pupils, averaging 85 per cent, we pay $600; 250 pupils, averaging 85 per cent, we pay $800; 300 pupils, averaging 85 per cent, we pay $1,000. For colored schools, two-thirds of the above named rates are paid at present, and in all other respects the regulations are the same as for white schools. The appropriations made to schools in the several States from the fund are all conditional, and most of them have already been paid, the terms having been complied with. The total amount appropriated since the last meeting, 15th of February, 1871, is $141,350. The amount contributed by the people themselves, in connection with these donations, is probably not less than $700,000.

President Grant was present at the meeting, and left this evening for New York.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 27.—Sardou's play of "Ragaba," which, upon its representation in this city in February, caused considerable excitement,—the Radicals alleging it to be a libelous caricature of the ultra-Republican party in general, and Gambetta in particular,—was presented in Bordeaux last night, again causing disorder. So violently did the audience manifest their disapproval, that the *gens d'armes* were compelled to interfere and arrest a number, when order was restored.

The Garde Republicaine, now participating in the international peace jubilee at Boston, has been authorized by the President of France to visit Chicago.

It is reported that Count Von Arnim and President Thiers will, on Friday, sign the treaty providing for anticipating the time for the liberation of French territory from occupation by German troops. The result of the negotiations will be communicated to the Assembly on Monday by the President, who will demand authority to conclude a loan to make the payments provided for in the treaty.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 27.—Jorilla has addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the Spanish provinces, in which he says he relies upon the unswerving loyalty of the army and navy and citizen militia to combat insurrection against the Spanish Government. He promises to govern the country strictly in accordance with the Constitution, establish a system of trial by jury, abolish conscription and reorganize the army and navy, rendering them really national; oppose all tolerance and secure universal liberty of conscience; reduce the expenditures, increase the revenue, and respect the rights of creditors of the State. He says the Government wishes above all to crush the Cuban insurrection, and maintain the integrity of the national territory at any sacrifice, without making concessions repugnant to Spanish patriotism and honor. He announces that when insurrection is vanquished Spain will give the colonies the promised constitution and reforms.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, June 26.—Two Cuban Majors were recently captured by one Gonzales, and the Spanish troops whom he led to their camp, he recently having surrendered to the Spanish. Both Cuban officers were executed. Other Cuban officers have surrendered, and a band of sixty of them have gone on a raid against their former companions.

The Cubans in Havana are much exercised at the defection of Gonzales and others.

There is some suffering on the island from continued drought.

Valmaseda's resignation of the Captain Generalship has not been accepted by the Madrid authorities.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 27.—The American schooner J. H. Nickerson, condemned in the Vice Admiralty Court for violating the Fishery laws, was sold at Guysboro, on Friday, by the Sheriff, to the Government, at $2,...

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A special from Matamoras states that the revolutionary General Trevino is reorganizing his forces at Monterey. Several places in Nueva Leon have pronounced against Monterey with the Government forces in a few days. A rumor is current that a large body of revolutionists is moving on Matamoras.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 27.—Efforts to secure an amicable adjustment of the differences between the masters and journeymen masons are being made.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—The steamships Canada, Tasmania and Sidonia have arrived.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, June 27.—General Sherman was entertained at dinner to-day by Horace Rublee, Minister of the United States at Berne. Members of the Board of Arbitration were also invited, but owing to the meeting to-day, were unable to be present.

THE TURF.

Meeting of the Highflyers at Prospect Park—The Maid Accomplishes Her Mile in 2:17 1-4.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Trotting Prospect Park Fair Grounds, purse $5,000, mile heats best 3 in 5 divided as follows: $2,250 to first, $1,250 to second, $1,000 to third, and $500 to fourth. Entries—Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Henry, and American Girl. American Girl was withdrawn, being lame.

First heat—After five or six false starts, the horses got off on even terms. At the quarter, which was made in 34½, Goldsmith Maid led Lucy a length, the latter being a length ahead of Henry. At the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:08½, the horses preserved the same relative distance. Shortly afterwards Henry was on even terms with Lucy, and for some distance the second and third horses were lapped, the Maid easily preserving the lead. Before the three-quarter pole was reached in 1:41, Henry had passed Lucy, and kept his position until within a short distance of the stand, when Lucy, by a sudden burst of speed, won the second position by a short head, the Maid taking the heat easily, and, under a hard pull, three lengths ahead of Lucy. Time 2:15½.

Second Heat—There were again five or six false starts, but at last the horses got off on even terms. The Maid soon went to the front, and at the quarter pole, which was reached in 34 seconds, was two lengths ahead of Lucy, Henry bringing up the rear. Half way to the half mile pole Lucy broke badly, and was passed by Henry, who in turn broke, but lost little ground thereby. The half mile pole was passed by Goldsmith Maid in 1:08, four lengths ahead of Lucy, with Henry third. The Maid increased her lead to five lengths at the three quarter pole, in 1:42½ when Henry, who had improved his position led Lucy by three lengths. The latter again put steam on, and at the completion of the mile was two lengths ahead of Henry, the Maid again winning the heat three lengths in advance of Lucy. Time, 2:19.

Third Heat—This was a square trot by all the horses from end to end. The Maid led Lucy one length at the quarter in thirty-four seconds, the latter being two lengths ahead of Henry. At the half mile, accomplished in 1:08, the Maid preserved her distance from Lucy, while the latter led Henry three lengths. At the three-quarter pole, in 1:43, the Maid was still two lengths in advance, while Henry was four lengths behind Lucy. The Maid finally won easily, by four lengths, Lucy taking the second place and money by five lengths. Time, 2:17¼.

SUMMARY.

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Lucy	2	2	2
Henry	3	3	3

Time as above.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The *Tribune's* reporter says the trot at Prospect Park to-day, in which Goldsmith Maid ran, was a brilliant and notable turf event. The weather was fine and the crowd immense. The Maid's competitors were to have been American Girl, Lucy, and Henry, but the former did not start on account of lameness. In the pool-selling, Goldsmith Maid was omitted altogether, as her triumph was certain. In the pool Lucy led Henry by the considerable odds of $230 to $40. Budd Doble drove the Maid, Hickox, Lucy; and John Murphy handled the ribbons over Henry. In the first heat, Lucy had the pole and Goldsmith Maid the middle. At the start Henry led the Maid two lengths, but she soon made a burst of speed and passed to the front, making a skip but settling down again. At the half-mile the Maid led by three lengths, Henry leading Lucy by one length. Goldsmith Maid finished the heat in magnificent style, winning by six lengths. Lucy made a handsome rally, and beat Henry by a head,—time, 2:17½,—the announcement of which was received with tremendous applause.

In the second heat, $150 to $30 was offered on Lucy against Henry. Goldsmith Maid at once took a lead of two lengths. At the half mile she was six lengths in advance. Henry and Lucy took turns at breaking, passing each other alternately. Goldsmith Maid's speed was astonishing, and Doble could easily have improved on the time of the first heat, but he eased up, winning by 10 lengths in 2:19, Lucy again coming in second.

In the third heat Goldsmith Maid took the advance, Lucy being two lengths behind, and all but pressed by Henry at the quarter pole. At the half mile,—made in 1:08,—Goldsmith Maid was three lengths ahead of Lucy, and was trotting at startling speed, but Doble held her in and was contented to win the heat by six lengths, in 2:17¼, Lucy beating Henry by about the same. The aggregate time of these three consecutive heats is the fastest on record.

Impeachment Trial.

NEW YORK, June 27.—An Albany despatch states that Judge Prindle's impeachment will be tried before the Senate to-morrow, after which Judge Curtis will be tried.

In the testimony to-day before the Senate, Mr. Laroque testified that Judge McCunn had appointed Mr. Barr receiver of $16,000 in gold, belonging to Fenians, which had been deposited with Mr. Belmont, and no one knew where the money had gone to.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—PASSED UP—Propellers Java, Blanchard, Fountain City; bark J. C. King; schooners Francis Palms, Clara Parker, H. G. Cleveland, Willie Keller, E. Fitzgerald, M. F. Merrick, Jennie Graham, Hoboken, New London, Adirondac, J. W. Nichols, Evaline Bates, Danforth, Fred. Morse.

PASSED DOWN—None.

WIND—South.

DETROIT, June 27—EVENING.—PASSED UP—Propellers Atlantic, Northern Light, Mineral Rock. Schooners L. Hanna, Grace Murray.

PASSED DOWN—Bark Carolina; schooners Gold Hunter, D. Stewart, S. P. Ely, George Wrenn, Florida, Annie Mulvey, F. M. Knapp, Jennie Kimball, A. Boody.

WIND—South.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Ex-Congressman Haskell, of Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday morning.

The final disposition of Judge McCunn's case at Albany, will be announced next Tuesday. The charges against Judge Curtis will be next considered by the Senate.

NEW YORK.

Yesterday's Testimony at the Trial of Edward Stokes.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

THE TRIAL OF STOKES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The testimony opened to-day in the trial of Edward S. Stokes. The crowd that rushed to the Court Room this morning was so large that an extra force of police was required to prevent an unmanageable tumult. About a dozen ladies were in the Court. Outside the Court Room door, a surging mass of human beings crushed and jostled each other. Several parties had their watches stolen. Just as Judge Ingraham took his seat, Mrs. Fisk, accompanied by her sister, both dressed in deep mourning, entered Court with Judge Beach, and sat in the inside railing beside the District Attorney. Mrs. Fisk is a portly, handsome-looking woman about 35. While entering the Court House the surging crowd mistook her for Josephine Mansfield, and so annoyed her that she fainted. The prosecution introduced several witnesses, either guests of the Grand Central Hotel or employes of the same, the most of whom were the witnesses of some phase of the tragedy. Among these, Thomas Hart, a hall boy, has had a rough experience. On account of the prospective importance of his testimony, he was arrested on the night of the tragedy, and has been confined in the House of Detention ever since. Up to March he received only prison fare, when the papers called attention to his treatment, and better food was provided. As he saw more of the shooting than any other person, his testimony was listened to very intently. It was as follows:

"On the 6th of January I saw Colonel Fisk come in about five minutes to 4 o'clock, through the ladies' entrance. He was in the habit of coming there at different hours of the day. I know Stokes did not see him in the house. Before Fisk came in, about five minutes to 4, I was cleaning the windows of the inside door of the ladies' entrance. Another boy was there also. I went up stairs and saw Colonel Fisk come in and talk to the other boy. He then started to come up. I also turned to go away, and saw Stokes coming along the hall in a crouching manner. He was near the wall, on the right hand side coming from the front part, and when he got to the corner of the stairs of the private entrance, he stood and said: 'I've got you now.' He then walked to the head of the stairs and pulled something out of his pocket and fired two shots. At the first shot Mr. Fisk staggered; at the second shot he threw up his hands, and said: 'Oh! Oh! Don't.' Stokes then made a motion, as if putting something into his overcoat pocket, and, turning round, he said: 'There's a man shot there; somebody had better look after him and pick him up.' I said yes, 'and you are the man that shot him.' He made no reply, but walked toward the first parlor from the private stairs. I looked down and saw Fisk holding on the bannisters. I then turned and went after Stokes, who, when I got to Parlor 207, made a motion as of throwing something away. He said again, 'There's a man shot, somebody had better pick him up.' He then went down the stairs and made the same remark. I said: 'Yes, there's a man shot, and there goes the man that shot him.' He went through the bar-room into the barber-shop. Mr. Powers came out, and asked me what was the matter. We then went after him to the back of the house. Philip Farley and another man took hold of him before he got out, and a crowd gathered around, asking who was shot. Stokes said he did not know anything about it, so he was brought up stairs afterwards by an officer, and I went back to my post on the stairs. I have never written out this statement. The reason I give it so accurately word for word is this: Knowing I would have to testify, I kept the occurrence continually in my mind."

Q. Did you repeat it every day to yourself. A. I did.

Next to this hall-boy witness, whose evidence to-day excited most interest, was John Chamberlain, who keeps a gambling house in this city and Long Branch. He testified:

"I knew Colonel Fisk, and also the prisoner. On the 6th of last January I was at the Erie office, Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I saw the prisoner that afternoon about half-past 3 at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street in a coupe. He was looking up at the Erie office. He was crossing Eighth avenue going west. I was in a room with Colonel Fisk in the Erie buildings previous to that time, but did not see Fisk afterwards."

To Mr. McKeon: I am a speculator in stocks; not with Fisk. I was not in the Black Friday, my business being out of town. I carry on business at No. 8 West Twenty-fifth street. I keep a club-house there, where gentlemen play cards for money.

Q. Is there a faro-bank there? A. I decline to answer.

Mr. McKeen said he should answer, unless it would connect him with a crime.

The Court declined to compel him to answer.

Witness resuming: Fisk very seldom visited me in town. I have an establishment at Long Branch. I know a lady named Mansfield. Stokes, in passing the Erie office, was going in the direction of her house, which is between Eighth and Ninth avenues. I was in a carriage, going towards Fifth avenue, when I saw Stokes.

To a Juror. I did not see Stokes when I was in the Erie office, but after I had left there.

Other witnesses testified to nothing.

ODD CASE.

The Coroner to-day investigated a curious case, the alleged murder of Mary McCarthy, aged 14, by a man named William Gordon. Deceased, who resided with her parents, on Hamilton street, went, on Saturday evening, May 27 last, to visit her aunt, Mrs. Saunders, at Water street, where Gordon, the prisoner, and his wife boarded. The table was laid for supper and deceased sat down and took a piece of fish from the dish with her fingers. This made Gordon angry, and he arose from a lounge on which he was sitting, and, going up behind her, struck her with his hand on the neck, making her, as she said, see lightning. She complained of pain in her head and neck, and vomited, and was afterwards light-headed. She continued to get worse, and died on the 25th inst. Dr. Roberts testified that he saw deceased the day after the occurrence, and found that she was suffering from an affection of the brain and spinal cord. He thought then that she could not live. He was told of the blows she had received, and believed it was the cause of the injury, and suggested the arrest of the prisoner. There was no external mark on the neck. The muscles were contracted, and the head could not be moved without causing pain. The Deputy Coroner made a *post mortem* examination, and discovered that death was caused from cerebro spinal meningitis. He could not say that it was caused by the blows, but it might have been. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from cerebro-spinal meningitis, which might have been accelerated by a blow inflicted by prisoner. The Coroner released the prisoner on $500 bail.

ANOTHER FARCE.

Strange to relate, a jury in New York City, to-day, found a verdict of murder in the first degree. David Murphy, who killed a man in Second avenue, was the culprit. The Judge proceeded to sentence him to be hanged in August. Upon hearing this, his mother and sisters made a harrowing scene in Court, shrieking and wringing their hands. The prisoner, however, took matters more coolly, and his counsel rushed over to the Supreme Court to get a writ of error and stay proceedings. In this he was promptly successful, and, instead of being hung in August, Murphy will be tried in November.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange, speculation was weak in Erie and Pacific Mail early in the day, when the former declined to 54½, and the latter to 71½. The balance of the market was heavy, in sympathy. In the afternoon a firmer tone prevailed, and Erie advanced to 55⅜ and Pacific Mail to 73¼. The rest of the list advanced ¼ to ½ per cent. The market closed quiet and steady.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

To-day leading prime banking firms advanced their rates for bills on London to 110 for sixty days sterling, and 110½ for sight. The future of the exchange market will be watched with interest, especially in view of the tariff changes now at hand. On and after July tea and coffee will come in free, and on and after August 1 a reduction of 10 per cent in the tariff takes place. It is likely that large amounts of tea, coffee, and merchandise will be withdrawn from bond during July and August, to be distributed into consumers' hands, and that during the same months import entries ... consumption will also ... Bankers look for increased demand for exchange during July and August, as a result of the marketing of foreign products and merchandise under the new tariff regulation.

GOLD

advanced to 113⅝, with most of the business at 113⅜@113½, closing firm at the latter figure.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy. Street rates this afternoon were 3@4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong and higher, in sympathy with gold. Central Pacific Bonds closed at 103@103½; Union Pacific firsts, 89@89½; land grants, 83@84; incomes, 85@87.

BREADSTUFFS.

The arrivals of flour were larger, and prices lower for most grades, choice family brands excepted. Choice spring was more plenty at the close. The market is more active for low grades. Fresh ground fall and winter were dull and tame. In wheat but little was doing. Holders at the opening advanced their prices slightly on spring. The market closes more active, and a shade easier for exports. A limited demand exists for winter for export.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, June 27.—At a meeting of the metal-worker strikers to-day, one Mr. Pepper addressed them, urging them to accept the arbitration of the Citizens' Association between them and the employers; and, if the employers did not agree to that, then not to surrender. He claimed to be a representative of the Bureau of Emigration. There have been renewed strikes of cabinet-makers and carpenters in several shops, owing to misunderstandings. The men of Howe's sewing machine factory voted to-day to continue the strike.

THE ARBITRATION.

General Sherman and the Arbitration—Lieutenant Grant—Proceedings of the Tribunal To-Day—Interview Between Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden—Satisfactory Statements by Earl Granville.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The *Herald's* Geneva special of the 26th says that General Sherman will remain a few days only in Geneva, when he will go to Berne, and thence to France. Yesterday he visited General Defour, formerly the Commander of the Swiss Army. Defour asked Sherman if he came on account of the Arbitration. The latter answered "No." He would leave that to the lawyers. "The difference between the two countries was not in his province. Defour asked if it would be settled. Sherman replied: "Yes; England must pay, and probably knows it."

The *Herald's* Geneva special of last night states that the members of the Tribunal are less reticent, and yesterday communicated the fact that at the meeting of the Court to-day (Thursday) the business will be in such a position that the Arbitrators may be expected to give a positive decision favorable to the preservation of the treaty. All the representatives are in excellent spirits and it is confidently expected that the result of to-day's sitting will be satisfactory. It is believed that a declaration will be made to-day to the Tribunal that both Governments have discovered a common ground of agreement. A British messenger yesterday brought despatches to Lord Tenterden, of importance. Representatives of both America and England visited each other yesterday, and so far agreed upon the business to be brought before the Court to-day that it should not be delayed in consequence of any misunderstanding or requests for time for reference to the home Governments. Both sides have absolute confidence in the impartiality of the Tribunal.

A Washington despatch states that Bancroft Davis telegraphed to the State Department, yesterday, that he had, on Tuesday, submitted the instructions sent to him last Monday to the Board of Arbitration; mainly that the United States insisted upon the Arbitrators considering all claims presented by the United States, and especially to decide upon the amount due to the United States for an alleged violation of the rules of neutrality during the war. Lord Tenterden replied that the British Government had instructed him to dispute the statement of the American agent, claiming that England had acted upon the demand of the United States for the award of a gross sum, and disputed the claim for money awards for loss to the marine and the insurers, the prolongation of the war, and other indirect claims. Lord Tenterden further contended that if England is in any way culpable, her Commissioners had already expressed their regret, which regret is recorded in the treaty; but, if the United States still insisted upon a money award for indefinite claims, then England will interpose the objection that the Tribunal is not empowered to decide anything but the amount due by her to the United States for a violation of the rules of neutrality, agreed upon in the sixth article of the treaty. Lord Tenterden concluded by saying that he must submit the American argument to his Government before assenting to the Tribunal's proceeding, and asked for an adjournment till Thursday.

LONDON, June 27.—A special from Geneva contains the following: "Lord Tenterden, the British agent, yesterday received the reply of his Government to the last despatch received by Bancroft Davis from Secretary Fish. It is possible that the final sitting of the Tribunal will be held on Friday. Davis will leave Geneva for Paris on Friday evening, but he contemplates returning to Geneva in a few weeks."

LONDON, June 27.—When the House of Lords assembled this afternoon there was a full attendance of Peers. The visitors' gallery was crowded, the announcement having been made that Earl Granville would make a statement relative to the Alabama Claims Arbitration. Shortly after the meeting of the House Granville rose and returned thanks to the Lords for their uniform disposition to leave the Government unembarrassed during negotiations relative to indirect claims between the English and American Government. He then stated that he had just received a telegram from Geneva, wherein he was informed that the Tribunal of Arbitration no longer desired secrecy during its deliberations. Granville then proceeded to make the following statement: The Board of Arbitration, under the Treaty of Washington, met at Geneva on the 15th inst. The agent of the United States presented a printed argument referring to points whereon his Government desire relief. The English agent presented no argument, but made a statement that, whereas, differences existed between the two Governments, England asked for an adjournment of the Board. The United States agent was unable to answer, and the Tribunal adjourned until the 17th, and again until the 19th, the second time because the American representatives were still without instructions. At the meeting of the 19th inst. the Arbitrators made a statement on the questions at issue between the two Governments, carefully guarding themselves. The purport of their statement is that, after a careful perusal of everything said by the representatives of the United States touching indirect claims, the Arbitrators have, individually and collectively, concluded that said indirect claims do not constitute, upon principles of international law, a good foundation for awards of damages between nations, and should be wholly excluded from consideration, and would have been, even if no disagreement had arisen as to the competency of the Tribunal to decide thereon. The Arbitrators informed the agents of both Governments of their decision. They asked Lord Tenterden what observations he had to make, and he replied, "None." A similar question having been put to Mr. Davis, the American agent, he said he had no reply to make at present, and asked for an adjournment. An adjournment until the 26th was thereon agreed to by the Arbitrators, but the Americans received instructions earlier than they expected, and the Board was informed on Tuesday that the United States would not further insist on indirect claims before the Tribunal, and that they might be excluded from all consideration. (At this point Earl Granville was interrupted with loud cheers from all parts of the house.) He continued: Lord Tenterden then asked for an adjournment of one day to allow him to obtain final instructions from London. At the meeting of the Board to-day, England, on the ratification of the withdrawal of indirect claims withdrew her request for a long adjournment, and the argument by counsel on the details of the business before the Tribunal is now proceeding.

Lord Granville, amid continued and hearty cheering, concluded with an expression of hope that the relations of the two great kindred nations would be harmonized and strengthened by the Treaty of Washington.

After the excitement occasioned by the statement of Earl Granville had subsided, Lord Cairns arose and congratulated the House on the favorable decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration. Had it, he said, been otherwise, the position of the English Goverment would have been awkward.

Earl Granville denies that there was any ground for the insinuation indulged in by Cairns.

Lord Buckhurst announced that, in view of the statement which had been made by Granville, he would withdraw the notice he had heretofore given of his intention to question the Government relative to the adjournment of the Tribunal of Arbitration.

In the Commons, Gladstone made a statement similar to that of Granville. In conclusion, he said: "I am at last permitted to say that the controversy between England and America relative to indirect claims is ended." The Premier was repeatedly interrupted by cheers, and when he finished, the applause was long continued.

Gladstone also stated that he thought a short adjournment of the Tribunal was probable, in order to give the members an opportunity to consider the arguments of the British and American Governments.

Wyndham complained that for the sake of present temporary convenience the Government had sacrificed the future rights of the country touching any kind of indirect claims. Disraeli put the following question to Gladstone: "Is the withdrawal of indirect claims by the American Government limited to their consideration by the Geneva Tribunal only?" Gladstone, in reply, said the controversy between the two nations had been limited to the scope of arbitration on the basis of the Queen's speech at the opening of the present session of Parliament. The argument of Great Britain from the beginning of the dispute was invariably that she could not consent to any award or proceedings by the Tribunal of Arbitration on indirect claims. Whether the American Government could review those claims which were now relinquished, was a point outside of the immediate issue in dispute for the last five months. If Disraeli meant whether America could raise them again under the Treaty of Washington, Mr. Gladstone answered unequivocally, no. America had not signified or intimated any such idea. He believed there was no difference of opinion among the Arbitrators and agents of the two Governments that the Treaty of Washington was an effectual bar against the revival of indirect claims. The announcement was received with great cheering. In reply to the interrogatory of Mr. Muntz Gladstone said the proceedings of the Tribunal on all other matters connected with the treaty would probably be conducted exactly as though no controversy touching indirect claims had ever arisen.

GENEVA, June 27.—The Tribunal of Arbitration reassembled in the Hotel de Ville at 11 o'clock this morning, and remained in session until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Communication was made in close sitting, and secrecy was agreed to be preserved for another twenty-four hours. The Tribunal adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, when decisive and favorable communication is expected. The Arbitrators, who were stopping at hotels have left them, and gone to private apartments. The English representatives reached the sitting with a voluminous collection of papers showing that a question of fact would succeed a question of form. The Arbitrators, on quitting the Council room, appeared in excellent humor, and were joking among themselves. During the session of the Tribunal, the telegraph was in requisition almost continually.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Official information has been received from Geneva that the British Government, having accepted the declaration of the Arbitrators that claims for indirect damages, not involving money consideration, are not subject for consideration by them, Lord Tenterden to-day formally withdrew his motion for the adjournment of the tribunal, and then filed the British argument accordingly. Now, that indirect claims have been disposed of to the satisfaction of both governments, the other business before the tribunal will be considered.

[New York Tribune Special.]

GENEVA, June 27.—It is believed by high authority that America will be nonsuited on Palmer's motion on indirect claims, and not by the arbitrators' independent action. Palmer leaves Geneva to-night and Davis to-morrow. General Sherman went to Paris to-day.

WASHINGTON.

NEW WHISKEY-PRODUCING MEDIUM.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. A. M. Kanouri, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, is engaged in ascertaining the value of the miscal plant as a whiskey-producing medium. The low wines produced to-day emit a flavor which the uninformed would at once pronounce to be pure apple brandy. A few days will develope its properties. In this connection it will be recollected that parties in Texas have applied to the Commissioner for permission to manufacture whiskey from this plant.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a person who does not sell and deliver tobacco, cigars, or snuff, but simply travels with samples soliciting orders, is not regarded as a peddler of tobacco under the act of June 6, 1872.

[To the Associated Press.]

DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—M. Botassi, Greek Consul at New York, in behalf of his Government, officially denies that convicts have been sent to New Orleans.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Citizens' National Bank of Mankato, Minnesota, capital $75,000, has been officially recognized.

STATISTICS OF LOSSES.

It appears that during three years there have been lost to the Government in the Customs Department $28,000 out of $553,000,000 of collections. The losses to creditors through the insolvency of National Banks for three years has been $5.37 in every $100,000. During eleven years the books of the Treasury show money entries amounting to $35,104,232,283, and losses averaging one dollar in every one million. In the Internal Revenue Department during the three years the losses have been a fraction less than two in every ten thousand dollars.

HOUARD TO BE RELEASED.

All doubts about the release of Dr. Houard are now at rest. A telegram received to-day at the Spanish Legation, from Madrid, states that the matter has been satisfactorily arranged.

PATENT OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed J. C. Woodward, of Iowa, Principal Examiner of the Patent Office, *vice* Dr. Sturgis deceased; J. E. M. Bowen, First Assistant Examiner of Interferences, and M. S. Hopkins, First Assistant Examiner of Trade Marks.

THE JUBILEE.

The Crowd Still Unabated, but the Music, Excepting the French, Getting Thinner.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLISEUM, BOSTON, June 27.—The Eleventh Concert of the Jubilee series was given, this afternoon, with a very large audience in attendance, although no special attraction had been announced, and it was supposed that, after the ball, there would be a calm. The chorus, however, turned out in very full ranks, and the great auditorium was very comfortably filled. The floral decorations of the hall were kept in their places, and had even a finer effect than when exposed to the glaring blaze of last evening.

The programme of the day was as follows: 1. Opera by Bach, for chorus. 2. Overture to "William Tell," by orchestra. 3. "Let the Bright Seraphim," by Madame Rudersdorff, with cornet obligato, by Arbuckle. 4. Selections from "Lucia," by the French band. 5. "Beautiful Blue Danube Waltz," by Strauss. 6. *Finale* of third act of "Ernani," by the bouquet of artists. 7. Selections from Auber's operas, by the English band. 8. Hymn—"Martyr"—for chorus. 9. Cornet quartette, by the German players. 10. Chorus, Costa's "Damascus." 11. Overture to "Der Freischutz," by the German band.

The programme, as given above, is materially changed from that officially announced, and this has been the case with nearly all of the Jubilee programmes, showing a sad lack of care in some direction. The only number for the orchestra, apart from the waltz, was the "William Tell" overture, and this was given admirably, with Gilmore at the baton. Madame Rudersdorff's singing of the "Seraphim" solo was very indifferent, compared with her previous effort in the same number, and was only saved from being a *fiasco* by the superior manner in which Arbuckle played the obligato. Her voice was forced to such an intolerable degree as not only to throw her off the key, but out of time with the instrument.

The French band maintained their ascendancy to-day, as on all other days, by the magnificent manner in which they gave the selections from "Lucia," especially the sextette "Chi mi Frena." The playing of the latter was one of the most artistic efforts of the whole Jubilee, notably in the dramatic and spirited manner in which it was given, but for the splendid crescendos and diminuendos, and the contrasts of force. The band was heartily *encored*, and, in reply, a piccolo solo, with full accompaniment, was given.

Strauss conducted his "Blue Danube Waltz," instead of the "Wine, Women, and Song" which was first set down, but, for some reason, had not his usual energy and animation of manner. He led entirely with his left hand, his right arm hanging stiffly by his side, and his right hand bandaged. Whether he was overcome by his efforts at the ball last evening, or whether the disabling of his hand was a dodge to escape the legion of autograph hunters who besiege him at the close of every performance, is uncertain. He received his conventional *encore*, and complied with it by leading the "Pizzicato Polka," which received hearty applause, although it was played carelessly at the close, and by no means with its usual effect.

The sextette from "Lucia," was set down on the programme for the bouquet of artists, the flowers in which, by the way, are getting sadly wilted and scattered, but the magnificent manner in which the French band had played in the early part of the programme, necessitated a change for obvious reasons, and the *finale*, from the third act of "Ernani," was substituted.

The English band played selections from "Fra Diavolo, Massaniello," "Searetta" and others of Auber's works. The band was evidently not in the best of humor, and did not play with its usual precision, perhaps owing to a trouble they had last evening at the ball. They were ordered to be at the Coliseum at 9 o'clock, and were promptly on hand, but their leader was not there, and did not arrive until 11. The result was that the English band was at sea for a couple of hours. Once or twice they essayed to play without a leader, but found the music taken out of their mouths by the other bands. By the time their leader arrived they were in the worst possible humor with him and every one else, and this may have been the reason that they failed to get their *encore*.

The German band in this respect was more favored than the English. Although assigned to an ungrateful place on the programme, they carried two *encores*, which was deserved. Their number was the overture to "Der Freischutz," which is so thoroughly German that its performance was evidently a labor of love. It was superbly played—so well indeed that it is doubtful whether the other bands will venture to touch it during the Jubilee. The cornet quartette was *encored*.

An innovation was made in the programme by the introduction of a youthful violin prodigy named Joseph Lambert, 4 or 5 years of age, who, armed with a small violin, ascended the dais, and played "Put Me in My Little Bed," and other popular airs. The exhibition was an unseemly one in such a place, and there were very few present, probably, who did not heartily wish that the prodigy had been put "in his little bed," and kept there.

The unfortunate chorus, "All We Like Sheep," which has been underlined for several performances, was again omitted, and Costa's "Damascus" substituted.

The attendance to-day was very large, and I am informed that the financial returns, including the ball receipts, have already more than covered the outlay, which is between $500,000 and $600,000.

MICHIGAN.

Annual Meeting of the Jackson Horse-Breeder's Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., June 27.—There have been six thousand people at the races to-day. Great excitement has prevailed, much betting has been done, the weather has been hot, and the city has been crowded with strangers from different States.

The 2:30 race was very interesting. In the third heat Ripon Boy and Pat Ring came in so close, in 2:28, that the heat was declared dead. General Howard was ruled out fourth by Rule 29, for impeding another horse's progress. The race was very close between Ripon and Ring. It was thought the former won the race, when Roach, of St. Louis, took the place of Dickson, and drove. Ring came in a length ahead. Ripon Boy's driver says that he cut his foot in the last heat, or he would have won the race.

In exercising, Ripon made a mile in 2:25.

The following is the summary:

Purse of $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:40; $750 to first; $400 to second; $200 to third; $150 to fourth.

James Wilson, Rushville, Ind., b. g. Cy. Augur	1	1	1
R. M. Anderson, Nashville, Tennessee, b. g. John Chambers	3	2	2
H. H. Crawford, Warren Pa., blk. g. St. Vincent	2	6	4
William Patrick, Chicago, b. m Ida	5	3	3
A. H. Buck, Chicago, ch. m. Hattie	4	4	5
G. W. Van Brunt, Horicon, Wis., b. g. Shiftless	7	5	7
William McLaughlin, Detroit, b. m. Kate	6	7	6
F. Skeels, Coldwater, b. g. Charlie			dist.
P. N. Johnson, Jackson, b. m. Fannie			drawn
L. L. Dorsey, Jr., Louisville, Ky., ch. s. Zilka-ble Goldduat			drawn
F. Root, Dansville, N. Y., s. g. Tom Walter			drawn
C. Goodrich, Chicago, b. g. Matchless			drawn
Abraham Johnson, Baltimore, Md., ch. g. W. Bampton			drawn
J. N. Heimer, Evans Mills N. Y., ch. m. Lady Dexter			drawn
Benjamin Heimer, Evans Mills, N. Y., b. g. Wicked Will			drawn

Time—2:33½; 2:37½; 2:37.

Purse of $1,500, for horses that never beat 2:30; $750 to first; $400 to second; $200 to third; $150 to fourth:

W. T. Dickson, St. Louis, Mo., b. g. Pat Ring	1	1	0	2	1
G. W. Van Brunt, Horicon, Wis., br. s. Ripon Boy	4	5	0	1	2
P. V. Johnson, Jackson, ch. m. Lady Blake	3	4	4	3	3
John Demass, Detroit, b. g. General Howard	2	2	3	r. o.	
Abraham Johnson, Baltimore, Md., b. s. G. M. Patchen, Jr.					distanced.
Lew Glen, St. Louis, Mo., b. g. Barney					distanced.
C. Goodrich, Chicago, b. g. Bodin					drawn.
J. Pridgeon, Detroit, blk. g. Vulcan					drawn.
Parker Winman, Joliet, Ill., s. g. Logan					drawn.
T. P. Roach, Cincinnati, b. g. Arthur Boy					drawn.
J. M. French, Detroit, blk. m. Cozette					drawn.
L. L. Dorsey, Jr., Louisville, Ky., ch. m. Rosa Golddust					drawn.

Time—2:30½; 2:30½; 2:28; 2:31; 2:31.

There will be double team race, free for all, and two pacing races, to-morrow, the former for a purse of $1,000, and the two last for purses of $1,500 each.

Attempt to Throw a Railroad Train from the Track.

SPRINGFIELD, June 27.—The city is shocked this morning to ascertain that the crowded excursion train of delegates, bound for Chicago last night, had a narrow escape from destruction at the hands of some villain. It left here at 1:30 last night, with four Pullman and four passenger cars, half an hour ahead of the regular train. Every berth and seat was occupied. When six miles north of the city, while proceeding about 25 miles an hour, there was a sudden shock and the train came to a stop. Out rushed conductor and passengers to see what was the matter. It was ascertained that ten railroad ties had been laid across the track, at intervals of a rod, the last three being piled together. The engineer discovered the obstruction when within ten rods and reversed the engine and whistled down brakes, but the distance was so short that the locomotive struck and knocked off most of the ties. One of them, however, passed under the pilot (cow-catcher), and the truck rode on it some distance, the advancing wheels pressing it ahead. When the locomotive stopped it was just ready to plunge from the track; and it was half an hour before the tie could be removed so as to enable the train to proceed. The conductor thinks the train would inevitably have been wrecked, if it had not been equipped with the new brake, which enabled it to stop within the space of thirty rods. Even as it was, the escape was a fearful narrow one. The motive is supposed to have been plunder of passengers, or revenge against the road.

IOWA.

Annual Meeting of the State Medical Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 27.—The twentieth annual meeting of the Iowa State Medical Association assembled in this city yesterday. The attendance yesterday was good, all parts of the State being represented. The members expelled last year for non-payment of dues were readmitted, and a number of new members were enrolled. A large amount of business, not of general importance, was transacted.

This morning, Dr. Peel made a report of his visit to the Illinois State Medical Society. Drs. Smith and Bower were appointed as visitors to the next Illinois State Convention.

Reports were read by Dr. Kennedy, on "Inebriety," by Dr. Rawson, on "Carbolic Acid," and by Dr. Peck, on "Special Surgery." Papers were presented and referred as follows: "Medical Necrology," Dr. Carpenter; "Endemics of the past year," Dr. Robertson; "Medical Practice," Dr. Davis; "Examinations in Life Insurance," Dr. Williamson.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. Williams, of Ottumwa; Vice President, Dr. A. W. Carpenter, of Keokuk; Second Vice President, J. W. Smith, Charles City; Treasurer, J. M. Gustine, Panora; Secretary, G. P. Hanawalt, Des Moines; Assistant Secretary, J. D. McCleary, Indianola; Trustees, Asa Howe, of Dubuque; J. J. M. Angear, of Ft. Madison; C. H. Rawson, of Des Moines; E. H. Hazen, of Davenport; C. Huntsman, of Oskaloosa; H. Osborne, of Council Bluffs; Wm. Cornes, of Tama City.

The following delegates were then elected to the National Medical Association: Dr. Davis, of Indianola; Abbott and Kennedy, Des Moines; Carpenter, of Keokuk; Waters, Dubuque; Osborne, Council Bluffs; Caldwell, of Adel; Hillis, Keokuk; Curtis, Webster City; Price, Iowa City; Robertson, Muscatine; Howell, Moulton; Williamson, Ottumwa; Potts, Chicasaw; Gustine, Panora.

The Association then adjourned to meet at Marshalltown the last Tuesday of May, 1873.

Revolt of Prison Convicts.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 27.—An insurrection is now going on among the convicts in the State Prison. Two hundred have been locked up, and nine hundred are loose in the yard, refusing to obey orders. Two companies of the Forty-ninth Regiment have been ordered to the prison to quell the rebellion.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 27.—The revolt at the State Prison has subsided, and the convicts have resumed work. Troops were ready to march to the prison at short notice. One hundred and sixty ringleaders are in solitary confinement on bread and water.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

General Moses M. Bane was married, at Quincy, on Tuesday.

—Little Freddy Leib has been mysteriously missing from his home in Quincy one year.

—The Democrats of Cass County have nominated for Attorney, J. Henry Shaw; Circuit Clerk, Mr. Springer, of Monroe; Sheriff, Thomas Dyson, of Chandlerville.

—The Democrats of the Thirty-sixth District have nominated H. A. Glenn, of Brown County, for Senator; and for Representatives, W. J. Estelle, of Menard, and H. H. Moore, of Mason. Democratic majority in 1870, 1,169.

—The editor of the Rock Island *Union* has drawn his check for $5,000,000, the sum required, according to one E. C. Towne, to purchase an "immortality of pure renown," and he hopes the Yale College people will find some one to cash it.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee capitalists are asked to subscribe $25,000, in aid of the railroad from Mansfield, Ohio, *via* Coldwater, to Grand Haven, Mich.

—The Oconomowoc *Times* reports that the Hon. J. J. Tallmadge is steadily improving in health, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—The Green Bay *Gazette* states that a fine lunar rainbow was witnessed there at half-past 10 o'clock on Friday night. The sky was clear and cloudless.

—We have a report from Oshkosh that at the performance there on Tuesday night, the six-horse rider, Cook, was killed. He was riding in his six-horse act, when he fell, and was run over. He was struck in the head and killed. The circus was Lent's New York Combination, which was here last week.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

IOWA.

Senator Allison is in Des Moines.

—The State Medical Society, in session at Des Moines, was at last accounts debating whether to admit to membership two Doctors accused of having allowed their names to be mentioned by the newspaper reporters in connection with surgery cases performed by them.

—The season of accidents by threshing machines opens well. One man in Alamakee County has lost both legs.

INDIANA.

Eighty acres in the suburbs of Indianapolis sold, the other day, for $150,000.

—Simeon K. Wolfe, Congressman that is to be, has been allowed $1,250 for services as Master in Chancery in a case against the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

—General Packard, Representative in Congress, delivers the oration, 4th of July, in Lowell, Lake County.

—During a recent trial at Rockport, Judge Laird interrupted the testimony of a lady witness, remarking that it was not relevant. The lady raised her head, and, with a look made all of injured innocence, inquired, "Well, sir, am I telling this story, or are you?" The Judge wilted.

MICHIGAN.

General Clinton B. Fish, of St. Louis, is to be Fourth of July orator at Coldwater.

—A young man of Ann Arbor, just come into possession of a fortune, went on a "tare" that cost $1,100 to settle damages.

—The Cleveland authorities have made application to the authorities of Detroit for one of the three old "Commodore Perry cannon" which now lie on the Campus Martius.

MINNESOTA.

It is believed that 9,000 feet of frozen water mains are gradually thawing out at Minneapolis.

—Dr. Thomas Foster, the veteran editor, has leased the Duluth *Minnesotian* to T. H. Pressnell, and retires upon a fortune made in Duluth real estate.

—John Beyer, who chopped his wife to pieces with an axe, in the Minnesota Valley, several months since, has gone to the penitentiary for life.

MISSOURI.

W. H. Benton has subscribed $10,000 for himself and $10,000 for President Grant to the construction of the St. Louis and Manchester road, which is to run through their farms.

—St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City are the only $4,000 salaried Post Offices in the State. Hannibal ranks at $3,800; Jefferson City, $2,500.

—Mrs. M. C. Ames, wife of the Consul to San Domingo, and expecting soon to go thither, came to St. Louis to attend the Sængerfest, sickened, and died last Monday.

KENTUCKY.

Trains will cross the Louisville bridge on and after July 1.

—The disappearance of the crows in some sections of the State is accepted as an omen of the early appearance of cholera.

—J. Leroy Swormstedt, arrested at Baltimore as one of a gang charged with drawing money from the Bank of Kentucky, and the Western Financial Corporation, upon raised checks, was sentenced, Monday, at Louisville, to twelve years in the Penitentiary.

—There are only five Republican papers out of ninety or more published in Kentucky—one in Louisville, one in Lexington, one in Maysville, and two in the mountains. They are all for Grant.

—Potter Palmer, Esq., of Chicago, was in the city Monday, and bought two car-loads of plants and flowers for his beautiful residence on Vincennes road, Chicago.—*Louisville Commercial.*

THE PACIFIC COAST.

John A. Quarles, Public Administrator of San Francisco, has gone East, and his bondsmen have compromised a default of $40,000 in his accounts, at 75 cents on the dollar.

—An artesian well near Los Angeles, 150 feet deep, ejects live fish from a half to two inches in length, resembling speckled trout.

—Olympia papers state that it is rumored there and at other places on the Sound that the Secretary of the Interior has notified the North Pacific Railroad Company that as soon as they complete their railroad to the waters of the Sound at any point, it will be regarded as the terminus, and the land grant will cease. In consequence of this the company will build to Bellingham Bay before approaching the waters of the Sound, and build branch roads afterwards to Olympia, Seattle, and other points.

THE TERRITORIES.

The *Daily Utah Mining Journal*, an evening paper under Gentile control, made its appearance at Salt Lake, Wednesday evening.

—The Indians threaten trouble in the Sevier region, and the Mormons and miners are arming for protection.

—The Pueblo *People* objects rather tartly to the efforts making by various mistaken advisers, to populate Colorado "with incurable invalids and her graveyards with imported corpses."

—The Denver & Rio Grande narrow gauge, now completed to Pueblo, will have carried during the season 20,000,000 pounds Government freight, and its extension thus far reduces the staging to Santa Fe 100 miles.

THE EAST.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is to be double-tracked its whole length.

—Ullman's distillery, Baltimore, has been burned. Loss, $60,000.

—The lioness and baby lion of G. F. Bailey & Co.'s menagerie died at Wilton, N. H., on Friday, from the excessive heat.

—The London bridge, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, seven miles west of Williamsport, Pa., was burned, a few weeks since, and on last Tuesday evening part of the restored structure was carried away by a flood.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting to Consider the Annual Appropriation Ordinance—Mayor Medill Presents Some Verbal Objections and Suggestions Concerning the Bill, Which is Finally Passed as Originally Acted Upon in Committee of the Whole.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening for the purpose of finally passing upon the Annual Appropriation ordinance, which had been adopted by items and referred for engrossment. President McAvoy occupied the chair, and there were present the following Aldermen: Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Stone, Schmitz, Hickey, Tracey, Cullerton, Clowry, Bailey, Bateham, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Clarke, Ogden, Woodman. Mayor Medill occupied a seat on the platform by the side of the President.

Ald. McGrath moved for the passage of the appropriation ordinance, which was accordingly read by the Clerk.

Ald. Schaffner moved the previous question.

President McAvoy stated that Mayor Medill was present, and might give his views concerning certain items in the bill.

Ald. Schaffner had no objections to hearing the remarks of the Mayor.

Mayor Medill then proceeded to say that his only purpose was for the purpose of exchanging views with regard to certain items of the bill, which he knew had been prepared with great care, prudence, and circumspection. He was long ago aware that the budget would be to the people unexpectedly heavy, owing to the great losses by the fire. He had felt that the true principle of making up the annual appropriation was to postpone for another year every item of expense which could be deferred without loss, and he conceded that the Council had cut down and postponed as sharply as they thought judicious, but each man had looked to the interests of his ward, and the speaker could not sympathize with specific appropriations or particular parts of the city, and he differed with the Council in some of these items, but not to the extent of coming into conflict with the Council. He had noted down a number of items which, as he viewed the matter, might be omitted or reduced. Three additional bridges had been provided for, more than were had before the fire, at a cost of $78,840. He was afraid that the Harrison street bridge, taking into account the land damages, would cost twice the sum appropriated, viz.: $37,340. If this was to be retained, it had better be doubled, or else considered as the first payment. No doubt the bridge would be of great public benefit, but yet it would be better to postpone it another year, and make a good permanent job of it. He conceded that the North Halsted street would be desirable, but he did not believe that $30,000 would pay for the bridge and land damages, nor did he like the language of the ordinance relating to land damages. As to the Thirty-fifth street bridge, he did not believe there was any great emergency for it. It would be better to postpone all three for one year. As to parks, he said that not a single cent of money should be taken which was not needed. The item of $3,000 for Dearborn Park could probably not be expended this year, nor was it necessary to spend $1,000 each on Wicker and Vernon Parks. The item for Lincoln Park should be cut down to $10,000. Washington Square might be reduced $1,000. Under the head of maps, he said that he was informed that J. H. Rees & Co. had made up their maps by copying city maps and from other sources, and he thought $5,000 was too much to pay for copying by the city. He thought $2,500 was enough. He objected to the appropriation of $43,000 for 100 fire hydrants. Not more than half that money could be put down economically this summer. He suggested that $25,000 was as much as the present force of the Board of Public Works could expend this year. An amendment was made for $30,000 for new fire alarm boxes and wires. To this he made the objection that it could be waited for another year. Provision had been made for a steamer at the Douglas Hose House at a cost of $10,300. Water in that part of the city was scarce, and a Babcock engine might answer fully as well. He noticed an item of $12,000 for a police station on North avenue, and he believed that no great public interest would be sacrificed by deferring this until another year. He observed that the amount of money appropriated for school purposes amounted to a double or triple load. Three new school-houses had been provided for at a cost of about $40,000. From conversation with members of the Board of Education he had got an idea that this item might be put over for another year. The items to which he had called attention amount to $182,000. The action of the Council had increased the original recommendations of the Finance Committee by $575,000, and he had proposed the above reduction as a compromise. He had discovered that there would probably be a deficiency of about $22,000 in the school building appropriations. The items for the Erring Women's Refuge, the House of the Good Shepherd, and the Washingtonian Home had been stricken out altogether, although the law of the State compelled the city to pay these institutions certain moneys, and as law-abiding officers he counselled that the amounts be provided for in order to avoid law suits, trusting that the law will be repealed by the next Legislature. Of the tax levies of 1869 and 1870, there remained uncollected $410,773 which had all been borrowed and expended, and hung like a leaden weight on the city. He alluded to the matter of refunded rebates on special assessments, of which about $284,000 had been paid this year, or were now due. He mentioned this to show that it was desirable not to put any larger load on tax-payers than was absolutely necessary. The total appropriation reached $4,686,000, besides revenue expected to be derived from certain sources. On the basis of the present budget, a tax-levy of 17 mills would be necessary, while, in order to provide for deficiencies and debts, a tax of 20 mills would be necessary.

Ald. Gardner hoped that the motion for the previous question would be withdrawn.

The President ordered the call of the ayes and noes on the passage of the ordinance, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bateham, Bond, Sweet, Buehler, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Ogden, Woodman—17.

Noes—Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Thompson, Bailey, Clowry, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Stout, Clarke, Busse, Mr. President—16.

So the ordinance did not pass.

Ald. McCaffrey moved that the Council adjourn.

Ald. McGrath claimed that the vote just taken was not on the passage of the ordinance, but on the motion for the previous question.

The Chair understood that the motion for the previous question was withdrawn in order to allow the Mayor to speak.

Ald. Gill moved that the Council go into the Committee of the Whole, to consider the appropriation ordinance.

Ald. McGrath and Dixon spoke against the motion, the latter saying that it wasn't worth while for a matter of $150,000.

Ald. Gardner wanted the Council to take up the bill again, and save as much money as possible to tax-payers.

Ald. Schaffner believed that bitter feeling would be engendered by reopening the subject, and there would be danger of defeating the bill.

Ald. Bond held that the amendment of an engrossed bill would be out of order.

Ald. Otis moved to reconsider the vote by which the appropriation bill was lost, and the motion prevailed.

Ald. Woodman then moved the passage of the bill, the reopening of which he was sure would make matters worse.

The bill then passed by a vote of 30 to 4, the noes being Aldermen Witbeck, Heath, Gill, and Busse.

The Council then adjourned.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Died of His Injuries.

On Thursday afternoon last Mr. Oliver P. Emory, while in the act of descending from the top of a "Z. L. P." omnibus, at the corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, was so severely injured by an accident that he died yesterday morning at his residence, on Groveland avenue. It appears that while he was attempting to alight, the horses were suddenly started up by the driver, who, it is claimed, did not observe Mr. Emory's movements. The door of the vehicle was open at the time, and, in the effort to save himself from tumbling headlong to the ground, Mr. Emory fell heavily upon the upper edge of it. The vehicle was stopped, and he descended, apparently not much hurt by the mishap which had befallen him. He succeeded in reaching his residence unaided. A doctor was called to examine him, and it was discovered that two of the ribs on his right side had been broken, and that he was otherwise badly injured internally. He gradually sank until Wednesday morning, when he died. The Coroner will inquire into the circumstances of the case to-day.

Correction.

William Wells, whose name was unpleasantly connected with the proceedings of the Board of Police Commissioners on Wednesday afternoon, denies the assertion of Policeman Shandley that he is a vagrant, or in the habit of using foul language. He also denies that he ever claimed to have been attached to General Sheridan's staff. His business with that officer related simply to the use by the army of a new tent cord, of which he (Wells) is the inventor and patentee, and which was commended by the Lieutenant General and General Hardie, as can be proved by letters from them. Wells claims in addition, that he was once a member of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, under General Custar, and that he was also a carrier in the Post Office, which position he resigned, bearing with him the good will and recommendations of Colonel Eastman. Moreover, he claims that his arrest by Officer Shandley was unauthorized and uncalled-for, that the policeman was intoxicated and abusive, and he tore his clothes without provocation.

Mr. Storey's Injuries.

We are glad to announce that Mr. Storey, of the *Times*, who broke his leg at Springfield, on Wednesday night, is getting along comfortably, and yesterday was able to see and converse with a large number of friends who called to see him. The right leg was broken immediately above the ankle, and might have caused much suffering but for the prompt attention of Dr. Fowler, who was with him when the accident occurred. He humorously advised everybody about to fracture a limb to take a surgeon along. Mr. Storey is staying at the elegant residence of Dr. Fowler, and it is expected that he will be able to come to Chicago in a week or ten days.

Everything.

Girls in need of situations should apply at the office of the Ladies' Christian Union, No. 97 West Randolph street, between 9 a. m. and 12 m.

—Ivins, the alleged Baltimore diamond robber, left the city yesterday in charge of Detective Mitchell, who came on here for him.

—At noon yesterday, Thomas Hepley, an expressman, residing at No. 193 Wayman street, had one of his legs broken by the kick of a horse.

—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Officer Wilson, of the Second Precinct Station, put an end to the dangerous existence of a mad dog, at No. 183 Aberdeen street. He did it with his little revolver.

—Inquiry is made for Mary Morris (maiden name Mary Brady) by her brother Patrick Brady, of Munroe County, Wis. Information of her whereabouts should be addressed to him in care of Henry Bross, Mountain Post-office, Munroe, Wis.

—Yesterday Detectives Simmons and Elliott arrested a man named Fred E. Lang, who is charged with having committed a serious criminal offence at Madison, Wis. He was found at the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. Sheriff Hancock, of Madison, will conduct him back.

—There are a number of horses at the Harrison Street Police Station, for which owners are wanted. There is also a large quantity of chandeliers, gas fixtures, and copper heaters at the same place, which do not belong there. The owners thereof will confer a favor upon the station authorities by claiming their property and removing it.

—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a roofing wagon took fright at the corner of Carpenter and Kinzie streets, owing to the sudden appearance of a locomotive, and jumped into a deep ditch, alighting almost directly upon its head. It took nearly an hour to extricate the team from its awkward position.

—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a 3-year old boy named James Bremley, residing at 189 Wentworth avenue, accidently shot himself with a revolver with which he was playing. He came very near killing himself, as the ball struck the top of his head, cutting the scalp. The wound is not considered dangerous.

—The performance at the Michigan Avenue Theatre this evening will consist of the eloquent comedy, "Home," and the fourth act of "Il Travotore," with the following cast: *Count di Luna*, Sig. Farini; *Manrico*, Mr. E. Schultze; *Leonora*, Miss Annie Goodall. Mr. I. V. Flagler will conduct the musical portion of the entertainment.

—Captain Hickey is in receipt of a long communication from Patrick McKenney, of No. 53 Price place, stating that the writer was knocked down and robbed, at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, at the corner of Twelfth and Canal streets by two men, with one of whom he had been walking and conversing for over an hour. A watch and chain, and $35 were the fruits of the alleged outrage.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the C., B. & Q. R. R., held yesterday for the election of Directors for the year commencing May, 1, 1872, the following Board was elected: Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.; John C. Green, New York; Sidney Bartlet, John W. Brooks, John A. Burnham, John N. Denison, John M. Forbes, Nathaniel Thayer, Robert S. Watson, Boston; James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; Chauncey S. Colton, Galesburg, Ill.; James M. Walker, Chicago.

—The Bohemians of Chicago are making praiseworthy efforts to succor the sufferers from the recent terrible inundation in their native land. Persons desirous of making contributions for this purpose can leave them at the bank of Homer & Levy, No. 80 West Randolph street, where they will be forwarded by the Local Committee to the Mayor of Prague.

—William D. Thomas, a boarder at the Southern Hotel, reports at the Harrison Street Station the loss of a gold watch worth $125, a $30 bill on the Milltown Bank, and a through ticket on the Erie Railroad from Chicago to New York. He was riding in a Wabash avenue omnibus when he missed the valuables, and suspects that his pockets were picked.

—The Young Men's Christian Association have placed in the waiting rooms of the different passenger depots of the city twenty boxes, or cases, for papers and tracts, for the free use of travelers. These "silent distributors," in the two and a half months since they began, have distributed 185,000 pages of 32mo tracts, 5,800 copies of *Glad Tidings*, and 3,200 copies of *Everybody's Paper*.

—At half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, two men named John Kain and John Savage, residing, respectively, at No. 179 Arnold street and on McLashan street near Twenty-second, engaged in an altercation about a horse, during which Savage got one of his arms broken and his head severely cut. Kain was arrested and brought before Justice Banyon, who held him for further examination in bail of $300.

—In accordance with an ordinance passed by the Common Council, the Board of Public Works have caused to be prepared drawings and specifications for cisterns in the ends of streets abutting on the river. The plan provides for a single shaft, one foot in diameter, extending below the water level, and into which may be dropped the suction pipes of the fire engines. By this arrangement street ends can be leased by the city, merely reserving access to the cistern-heads.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yonge, optician, under the Sherman House every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 77 degrees; 8 a. m., 78; 8:30 a. m., 77; 9 a. m., 77; 9:30 a. m., 80; 10 a. m., 82; 10:30 a. m., 82; 11 a. m., 80; 11:30 a. m., 82; 12 m., 82; 12:30 p. m., 83; 1 p. m., 84; 1:30 p. m., 84; 2 p. m., 84; 2:30 p. m., 84; 3 p. m., 86; 3:30 p. m., 87; 4 p. m., 86; 4:30 p. m., 85; 5 p. m., 84; 5:30 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 77—in the shade. At noon, the mercury indicated 92 degrees in the sun.

—The Coroner held the following inquests yesterday: At the County Hospital, on the body of Henry Kruse, a German, aged 22, who was fatally injured by an explosion at the smelting works of L. Babbash, corner of Clark and Forty-second streets; verdict, accidental death. Also, on the body of Dennis Tracey, the boy who was drowned in a pond at the stone quarry, corner of Western and Chicago avenues; verdict, accidental drowning. The jury requested the authorities to enact ordinances prohibiting bathing in that locality.

—Officer John Butler, of the Lake street squad, reports that a man named John McGrath, residing at No. 54 Ray avenue, had one of his heels almost severed from the remainder of the foot by the falling upon it of a heavy iron pillar, in front of No 101 Dearborn street. The same officer states that William Collins, a carpenter, fell through a trap-door in McVicker's Theatre, yesterday afternoon, and broke two ribs. He resides at No. 162 Halsted street. Butler had the injured men cared for at drug stores, and afterward saw them safely home.

—The Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday to transact business concerning the Fire Department. The resignation of Ira Mix, a member of the department for nearly nine years, was accepted. Philip H. Dedrick, on trial as a pipeman, having become dissatisfied with the duties of the position, was allowed to withdraw from the service of the city. Daniel D. Healey, stoker of Engine No. 12, was appointed engineer of Engine No. 6. The following names were appended to the list of applicants for positions: James McFarland, Patrick Wall, Francis Wilkinson, Gonzalo E. Tarbox, George E. Smith, James Reilly, George W. Dugann.

—On Wednesday evening William Swatrick, an overgrown runner for an emigrant house on Fourth avenue, between Harrison and Polk street, assaulted an expressman named Alfred Ellis, a slight built man, and gave him a terrible thrashing. Officer O'Connor, Station Keeper at Captain Hickey's headquarters, attempted to arrest the rough, but was interfered with by outside parties, who succeeded in running off Swatrick. These interlopers were afterward arrested and brought before a Justice of the Peace, yesterday, who held them for trial in bail of $500 each. Warrants were sworn out for Switzick by Ellis and O'Connor, and last evening he was taken into custody by Officer Hayes. He bears an unenviable reputation for lawlessness even among the people with whom he associates.

What a Postman Did.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I had occasion, yesterday, to post a letter, and seeing the postman at hand, I asked him to put it in his bag. He, being busily talking to a lady, to whom he was delivering letters, told me to lay it on the fence. I declined to do so. Then he told me to throw it into the garden. That I declined, too. He then took the letter, and, turning from me, he smeared the envelope all over with some dirty leaves; and then, to finish up, he commenced reading the address to the lady above mentioned. I told him I should report him; then he got rather "cheeky."

Now, sir, did he do right? Is he allowed to deface letters, and read the addresses to other people? Had he not taken letters from me before, I should not have asked him then.

A CONSTANT READER.

P. S.—Is a postman also allowed to talk and waste time with any one he may meet?

MISCELLANEOUS.

The car shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona give constant employment to upwards of 2,550 men.

—Now, of all the ancient relics of which we have read of late, the most venerable, and worthy of respect, is an umbrella which a Hartford man has carried for seventy years.

—A facetious keeper, who was taking two convicts to jail last week, when the train stopped, called out, "Step out, gentlemen—fifteen years for refreshments!"

—In many places in New England alders are springing up in the pastures, young pines appear in the ancient mowing fields, and the feathered birches wave where once the farmers turned their rich furrows.

—A California chicken has changed from coal black to milk white in a few months. Logan, of Illinois, changed from white to black in less time, and still he's "no chicken."

—The Hartford *Courant* says that the only point yet advanced to sustain fully the theory that Captain Colvocoresses was murdered, associate him with characters in whose company his friends will instantly deny that he could have been, and that it would be charity to prefer the suicide theory.

—The man with the iron jaw lives in Taunton. He takes a thick, heavy flint glass tumbler and bites large pieces out of it with perfect ease, and chews them to powder. He does not swallow them, however, for fear of having a pane in his stomach.

—A Quaker who had been troubled with rats, informs a friend that he greased a thirty-foot board, filled it full of fish-hooks, set it up at an angle of forty-five degrees, and put an old cheese at the top. The rats went up, slid back, and he caught thirty of 'em the first night.

—The Young Men's Christian Association at its recent session at Lowell, Mass., did not pass resolutions making total abstinence for intoxicating liquors and tobacco tests of membership, or making it the special duty of members to introduce the Bible into Catholic families.

—The Indians have learned the "emotional insanity" dodge. One James Lane, living near Trinity Centre, Cal., was shot recently by a treacherous savage who had gained his confidence, and upon demanding of the Indian the cause of his act, the latter bounded off with the rifle, crying out, "Me heap crazy! Me too much crazy! Me too much crazy!"

—The London milkman serves his customers on foot. He carries a large tin vessel, and about this are swung a number of smaller—quart, pint, and half-pint tins, which are filled and left at his customer's door. His incessant cry as he hurried along is a yoo-yip! He dwells on the "a-yoo" to the length of two full notes, but brings out the "yip" short and sharp, with a round turn. In St. James' Park, at the fruit and cake stands, they keep cows, which are milked for you at the rate of two pence per glass. The milking is performed by aged milk-maids, who live under umbrellas and sell stale cakes.—*Prentice Mulford, in San Francisco Bulletin.*

—During the last two years Fall River has outstripped Lowell, Lawrence, and Manchester in its productions, and become the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in America. Commencing work less than half a century since in iron works, upon a small stream, with a capital of $34,000, it has, by its untiring industry, gradually expanded its business, until it has become a seat of great manufactures of both iron and cotton, giving employment to several railways and steamers, and many thousand operatives. Its spindles have increased, during the last year, from 500,000 to 1,000,000, with the prospect of gaining another 250,000 the present year.